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British Recapture Salum; Winchester Arms Raise; RAF Blasts German Cities

The World's Day—May 16, 1941

Africa: Salum Back in British Hands

British forces recaptured Salum, Egyptian town on the Libyan border where Axis advance into Egypt had been halted. Germany admitted that the town had been re-entered by the British, who drove on to Fort Capuzzo in Libya. [Page 4.]

Five Axis planes were reported by the British to have been brought down over Crete, seat of the exiled Greek Government. Air activity over the island was said to have been considerable. Germany claimed that garrison buildings at Candia had been fired.

Men of Malta up to 28 years of age and not in reserved occupations were called up for military service on the British Mediterranean base.

New England: Raise at Winchester Arms Plant

A 10 per cent pay raise for 10,000 employees of the Winchester Arms Company at New Haven, Conn., averted a possible strike. [Page 15.]

Boston's Research Day luncheon-goers were assured that no acute shortage of chemicals or petroleum faces defense activity. [Page 13. Waltham, Mass., Research Day story: Page 14.]

Inquiries into gasoline price rises continued. [Page 13.]

A Massachusetts legislative committee heard appeals for a minimum wage for waitresses. [Page 13.]

Cost of building Fort Devens was doubled by the need of completing it in winter months, a Congressional inquiry brought out. [Page 13.]

New England's Republican Senators backed the President's foreign policy, breaking with G. O. P. isolationists. [Page 2.]

Navy Secretary Knox told the graduating class of the Naval War College "recent events" put the United States "in mortal danger." [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: German Cities Bombed by British

Biggest RAF bombers raided Hanover, important German industrial center; Berlin, Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Boulogne, Calais. Germany admitted raids on Berlin and other German cities. [Page 5.]

Luftwaffe attacks on England were again limited to small scale raiding.

British ships attempted to approach the German-occupied Channel coast, were fired on and turned back by German naval guns, it was reported in Berlin.

Washington: Occupation of Martinique Forecast

Protective occupation of Martinique was believed imminent in official circles as the President appealed to the French people to prevent turning more French resources over to the Nazi conqueror. [Page 1].

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a $278,652,587 allocation for the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments and the judiciary, the total including defense allotments for public airports and landing areas.

Senator Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, a frequent critic of the President and his foreign policy in past years, was assured a key post in the defense program as the Senate voted to elevate him to the chairmanship of the Senate's Military Affairs Committee, to succeed the late Senator Sheppard (D) of Texas.

The Defense Labor Mediation Board won another victory for the defense program, in averting spread of the General Motors Corporation strike. [Page 1.]

The President, at his first press conference in two weeks, refused to accept Germany's proclaimed blockade of the Red Sea, saying that a blockade cannot be effected by decree alone. [Page 2.]

Diplomatic: von Brauchitsch at Darlan Talk?

Field Marshal Gen. Walthar von Brauchitsch, Commander in Chief of the German Army, and a high French officer were reported by the Italian press to have participated in the recent negotiations between Adolf Hitler and French Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan.

London interpreted the new French collaboration with Germany as virtually placing France and Britain at war. [Pages 1 and 5.]

Berlin declared that German use of French naval bases was only equivalent to American "lend-lease" aid to Britain. [Page 5.]

In the Orient: U. S. Officers to Visit Chungking

Hong Kong (AP)—Brig. Gen. Henry B. Clagett, commander of the United States Army Air Corps in the Philippines, accompanied by Col. H. H. George of the Army Air Corps, prepared to fly to Chungking before dawn tomorrow on an undisclosed mission.

Chungking, China (AP)—More than 50 Japanese planes attacked this Chinese capital in the fourth raid of the bombing season which opened May 3. Attacking after a four-day respite brought by unfavorable weather, the Japanese bombers damaged a press hostel.

Middle East: French Consent to Use of Syria?

French assent to Germany's use of Syria as a base from which to attack British forces in Iraq appears to have been given as reports of German tanks and planes arriving in Syria or passing through toward Iraq have come from several sources. [Page 1.]

Arrival of two Italian generals with their staffs in Iraq was reported.

French fighter planes escorted the first Nazi planes passing through Syria toward Iraq at the beginning of the week, according to an independent French dispatch from Syria.

Iraq has protested to pro-British Emir Abdullah King of Trans-Jordan over hostile activities by Trans-Jordan elements on the Iraq frontier.

Americas: U. S. Officer Heads Salvador Academy

San Salvador, Salvador (AP)—Lieut. Col. Robert L. Christian of the United States Army became commandant of the Salvador Military Academy under a two-year contract.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—Brazil as a land of untapped resources is a natural setting in which to ask how close the Western Hemisphere can come to economic self-sufficiency. In the eleventh article of a series on "South America Between Two Worlds," The Christian Science Monitor's Pan-American specialist examines the hemisphere's resources. [Page 3.]

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War No Barrier To Hokey-Pokey

LONDON — The hokey-pokey vendor is on his rounds here as usual this summer.

He gets no milk, little sugar, and his fat ration has been cut, but he has evolved secret recipes for ice cream. All the public knows is that it is mostly made of English wheat. But this ice-wheat is popular.

Weather Predictions

FAIR	CLOUDY	RAIN	WARMER
◆ TONIGHT			
TOMORROW ◆			
WARMER	RAIN	CLOUDY	FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 13

Tells of Research

© Harris & Ewing

Edward R. Weidlein

Chief speaker at Research Day luncheon in Boston, who said that thanks to modern industrial research the U. S. petroleum trade can open up emergency facilities which would expand oil and gasoline supplies by 25 per cent.

No U. S. shortage of oil: Page 13.

Knox Warns 'New Factors' Menace U. S.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 16 (AP)—Declaring that "new factors" have arisen in recent hours, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, asserted today that "it is impossible to exaggerate the mortal danger of our country in this moment of history."

Secretary Knox made these statements to the graduating class of the Naval War College, after finishing his prepared address. Apparently pointing to France, he said that "what seems to be the subjugation of a once great nation appears to be accomplished," but that "new factors have entered into this subjugation."

"In Washington," he continued, "our Commander-in-chief has on his shoulders a frightful burden, probably heavier than ever has been carried before.

"Ours is not to count the cost. Ours is to remember that freedom was given us as a precious heritage."

In his prepared address, Secretary Knox said: "We intend to maintain our right of ever improving the lot of the common man even though we must waste our substance in wars of defense to maintain it."

Calling for a strong Navy in times of peace as well as in war, he said a once-disarmed Germany had been enabled to challenge the world "only six short years" after Adolf Hitler became Chancellor.

"We can rest assured," Mr. Knox added, "that when Germany and its will of force is ultimately defeated in Europe another Hitler 20 or 30 years hence will be able to do the same in an even shorter period of time if the world again relinquishes its policing power."

Knox Sees France in Hitler Squeeze: Page 13.

Wage Boosts Raise Threat Of Inflation

Expanding pay rolls in Nation's plants impose new economic problem on New Deal.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Victory of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board in averting another strike, at the cost of giving 160,000 workers in 61 plants of the General Motors Corporation a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase, again has shown the efficacy of the new mediation machinery but is raising another economic problem in the background, the question of expanding wages and nation-wide inflation.

The Mediation Board used strong tactics to bring about a settlement, and even so several wildcat strikes occurred in Michigan after the original strike deadline had been postponed twice.

Following weeks of fruitless negotiations between the company and the union, the dispute was certified to the Mediation Board on April 25. This in turn worked out a proposal which it submitted to both the company and the union with a 24-hour "ultimatum period." Union leaders accepted the terms of settlement immediately, though they were not able to halt several unauthorized strikes in Michigan. The G. M. officials hesitated before accepting the terms, but early this morning agreed to them, thereby averting what might have been one of the biggest delays in defense production so far threatened. General Motors has $750,000,000 in defense contracts.

New Deal Problem

The problem raised by the G. M. settlement and by many other recent ones in which the workers have gained wage advantages is one of inflation. The point is approaching when the New Deal must face one of its hardest decisions in this respect. It is committed to the theory of halting price advances and has authorized Leon Henderson to put a ceiling on prices. Reliable Washington sources indicate that this work is just starting and that controls which the public as yet hardly dreams of will be proposed and probably will receive legislative sanction in the form of increased legal authority. But in the meantime, wage costs of many big plants are going up, notably in such instances as those in which recent strikes have occurred.

To take two statistics—labor officials now estimate that union membership in America has reached an all-time high, at 10,500,000, or twice the size of union enrollment at the end of the World War. The American Federation of Labor is believed to have 5,000,000, the Congress of Industrial Organizations somewhat less, and independent railway and similar unions make up the balance. The other statistic represents the new high wages which labor is receiv-

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

British-French Break Near; U.S. Stiffens Stand on Vichy; RAF Attacks Nazis in Syria

Boarding 13 ships and Roosevelt's plea to French people parts of diplomatic drive.

President Roosevelt's appeal to all Frenchmen to oppose Vichy's increased collaboration with Germany was supported today by leaders of France Forever in New York. They promised to keep fighting against any further anti-democratic movement in France.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—The United States is undertaking a vigorous diplomatic offensive to prevent the Vichy-French Government from turning the French peoples, territories, and resources wholly over to the Nazi conqueror.

This offensive was given real meaning by the boarding of 13 French vessels lying in American ports, and by Senate approval of the ship seizure bill.

At the same time, the War and Navy Departments are known to be ready at a moment's notice to take full military and naval action against any French territory in or bordering the Atlantic Ocean if this Government considers it necessary for the protection of the New World.

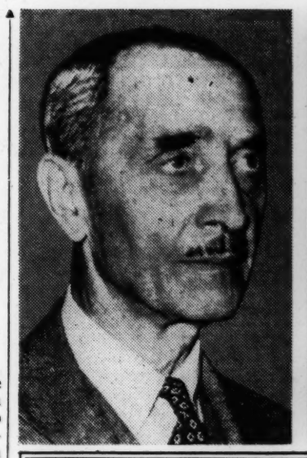
Appealing directly to the French people in a statement which shortly after its formal publication was radiocast in French over short-wave stations, President Roosevelt said that it was "inconceivable" that Frenchmen could forget the ideal of freedom or national sovereignty and either co-operate with Germany in a military way or permit the Nazis to use French territory as a base of operations.

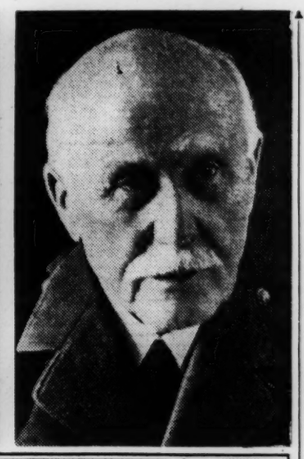
The President's words also contain a direct warning to the French people, issued over the heads of the "Men of Vichy," that the United States is increasingly determined to insure a British victory.

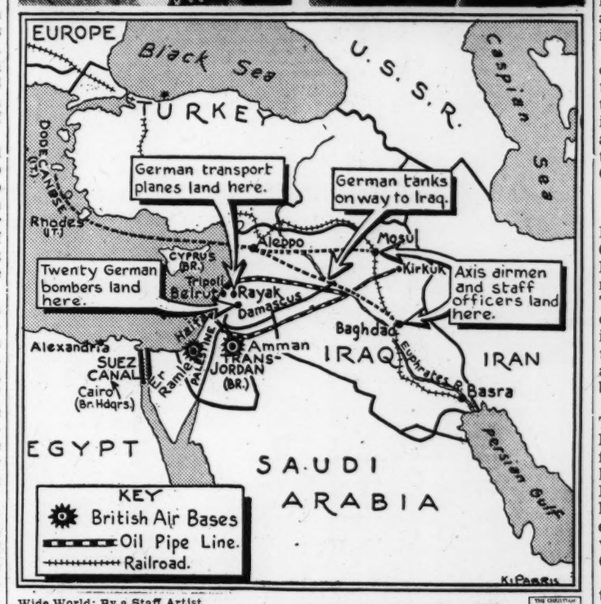
The new American line is being cheered by those persons here who have long felt that this Government was too vacillating in its policy toward Vichy and that it had lost many opportunities to impress upon the French people and the French Government its determination that Germany must be defeated no matter what the cost and sacrifice.

Particularly significant, it is said, was the President's reference to "French African colonies and their Atlantic coasts with the menace which that involves to the peace and safety of the Western Hemisphere." This is seen as applying directly to the port of Dakar, in French Senegal, which is considered by American military and

Continued on Page 19, Column 1







Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Actors and Scene in Newest War Drama

Upper left: Gen. Georges Catroux, Free French leader in Middle East, who has called on French in Syria to resist Vichy Government's policy of collaboration with Germany. Upper right: French Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain. Map shows how France is allowing Nazis to use its Syrian territory as a base from which to attack its old ally Britain in Iraq.

Axis Warplanes Attacked On Three Syrian Airports

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—All Iraq citizens in British service were ordered by the Iraq Government to return to their homeland within seven days and place themselves at the disposal of the "national cause," the German radio said today.

Persons disobeying "will be treated as traitors and their property in Iraq will be confiscated," the radio said.

By the Associated Press

Friday, May 16

The Royal Air Force, striking swiftly to hinder Axis aid to Iraq, attacked German and Italian warplanes on three airdromes in French-ruled Syria yesterday, destroying one of the grounded craft and severely damaging three others, the British Middle East Command in Cairo announced today.

The points raided included Damascus, capital of Syria; Rayak, northwest of the capital, and Palmyra, on the desert caravan trail leading to Baghdad, Iraq capital.

At Palmyra, the British announcement said, low-flying RAF craft machine-gunned three German Junkers, two other Nazi craft and one Italian Fiat. Severe damage was said to have been inflicted on three of them and a fourth burned out.

Tanks Crossing Syria

German occupation of French-mandated Syria and a movement of German air and panzer forces across French-ruled Syria toward Iraq were reported today in dispatches reaching London.

Reuters, British news agency, quoted Afi, independent French news agency, as saying that the first German planes to pass through Syria early this week were escorted by French fighters.

Reuters, asserting that the French agency's statements were based on reports from "excellent" sources in Beirut and Damascus," added that 20 big long-range bombers had landed at Damascus and transport planes at Rayak Airdrome 30 miles inland from Beirut.

Tanks and light war material were reported crossing Syria in the direction of Iraq.

Cairo dispatches stated that German bombers and fighting planes, carrying a few technicians, have landed in Iraq but no troop-carrying transports had yet arrived.

Italian and German staff officers, including two generals, also have arrived by plane at Baghdad, go-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Some London quarters view sharp statement by Eden as virtual declaration of war.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 16—A definite breach between Britain and Vichy is generally felt here to have been rendered likely by the action of the French authorities in allowing the Nazis to use Syrian airdromes en route to Iraq.

British military authorities in the Middle East are understood to have been authorized to bomb any German planes spotted on Syrian airdromes and there is an unconfirmed report that such action has already been taken in at least one instance.

In political circles in London an extremely serious view is taken of these developments, not only as they concern the strategic situation in the Eastern Mediterranean but also as regards to the relations between Great Britain and the Vichy Government in the West.

Eden's Statement

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statement to the House of Commons yesterday that "the French Government cannot escape responsibility for this situation. Their action, under German orders, in permitting these flights is a clear breach of the armistice terms," is widely interpreted today as foreshadowing an open break between Britain and Vichy.

Some observers go even further. The political correspondent in the News Chronicle says "the general feeling among Members of Parliament yesterday was that Mr. Eden's statement was in fact a declaration of war on the Vichy Government, and the whole House welcomed the strong stand the Government has taken."

Free French circles in London take a similar attitude. Maurice de Jean, chief political adviser to the De Gaulle Government, has issued a statement saying, "It is evident that Admiral Darlan has opened the doors of Syria to the Nazis against Britain. France—Vichy France—is no longer neutral. This devastating concession to Germany will certainly lead to a definite break between England and the Vichy government."

Strain Increases

Although this is the extreme view there is good reason to consider it premature rather than incorrect. It is hardly possible to overemphasize the present strain on Anglo-French relations.

Evidence is accumulating here to indicate that Admiral Jean Darlan has gone much further than was originally believed in giving in to Reichsführer Hitler's demands. All reports seem to prove that Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain has been unable to maintain his original stand that collaboration between France and Germany must be limited to action that falls within the terms of the armistice agreement.

Apparently reliable accounts just received here appear to con-

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Croatian Monarchy Restored; Italian Prince Due to Rule

ROME, May 16 (AP)—Restoration of a monarchy in Croatia was officially announced yesterday.

A communiqué said:

"May 14, at 6 p. m., in Zagreb there was proclaimed the restoration of the crown of Zvonimir, which rested on the heads of Croat Kings and which now returns to represent the sovereignty of the independent State of Croatia."

Diplomatic circles heard on May 14 that Croatia, formerly part of Yugoslavia, would become a Kingdom under the reign of a Prince of the House of Savoy, Italy's ruling family.

Among those mentioned were the Duke of Spoleto, the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, or even King Victor Emmanuel himself.

Reports from Budapest said that Victor Emmanuel would refuse the Crown and designate the Duke of Spoleto to accept it.

Ante Pavelitch, the Ustachi leader who is a chief figure in the present Croatian rule, owes Italy a debt of gratitude for having sheltered him during the years he was a fugitive from France and Yugoslavia on accusation of complicity in assassinating Yugoslavia's King Alexander in Marseille.

There were discussions in diplomatic quarters regarding the future status of Dalmatia, the section of Yugoslavia bordering the Northeast Adriatic. It was suggested that the region would be incorporated with Croatia, thus coming into the sphere of Fascist Italy. An alternative was said to be direct annexation by Italy.

By R. H. Markham
Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The little land of Croatia has become a monarchy. History has repeated itself. Croatia has gone back a full thousand years, placed a crown on its head and re-established the aura of feudalism. It has also placed itself in complete subjection to foreign masters. This act is a new measure of how complete and abject was the betrayal of the Croatian Nation by the tiny group of Croatian Nazis.

This news about the restoration of the Croatian monarchy comes from Rome. It seems certain that the act was arranged by Premier Mussolini and the reports that the restored crown is to be worn by an Italian prince are probably well founded.

Italy, through a representative of the Italian Royal House, will probably be formal master of Croatia. Over Italy, over the Italian prince, and over the Croatian crown will, of course, stand Adolf Hitler. This is the triple yoke which the Croatian Nazis, infinitesimal in number, have imposed upon their helpless nation, namely, native tyranny under Italian tyranny controlled by German tyranny.

This whole transaction took place without any consultation of the Croatian people. They were utterly ignored. In fact, they were defied. An ambitious Croatian arranged the partitioning of his country and its delivery to a for-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

British Melt Swords Into Weapons of War

By the Associated Press

London, May 16

Ten thousand cavalry swords used by the British in the last war aren't needed in the present conflict. They have been melted down into 22 tons of metal for conversion into modern war weapons.

'On a Bicycle Built for You'

Photo by Lyman Fisher, staff photographer

And Miss Lucile Webb, Radcliffe '42, 'Looks Sweet' for Harvard Boys

Perched atop the seat of a genuine high-wheeler, pert, attractive Miss Lucile Webb of Syracuse, Radcliffe junior, practices a bit of grandmother's coquetry on two Harvard swains, Clay Orvis '43 of New York (left) and Alfred Schmidt '42 of Berkeley, Calif. Here on the Radcliffe quadrangle, the boys—together with some ten or a dozen other members of the Harvard Bicycle Clubbe—will race their ancient vehicles this afternoon in a revival of gay nineties spring gallivanting. Radcliffe girls will be on hand, in costume, to offer a generous welcome and make the the stunt a big success. [Story on page 13.]

Roosevelt Bans Recognition Of Nazi Red Sea Blockade

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—President Roosevelt, receiving the press for the first time in two weeks, today bluntly refused to accept Germany's proclaimed blockade of the Red Sea.

A blockade cannot be created by decree, the President declared, and he emphatically reasserted America's historic policy of the freedom of the seas.

For the most part Mr. Roosevelt brushed aside all questions related to the immediate events of the war because he considered the situation too grave to permit him to talk freely at this time.

He would not say whether he thought that the neutrality patrol was achieving effective results in the Atlantic and he turned away from all questions relating to the French-West African situation and the tenseness of American-French relations created by Vichy's new understanding with Reichsführer Hitler.

Rested and Strong

The President appeared rested and strong, although so preoccupied that he was evidently reluctant to talk with the correspondents. He was, however, quite outspoken in commenting upon Germany's declaration of a new combat area in the Red Sea, which he has but recently opened up to American shipping.

He made particular and pointed reference to the fact that the United States has fought two undeclared wars to maintain the freedom of the seas in the face of blockades which had no reality in actual operation.

The first, he said, was the attempt of the Barbary Pirates to impose a blockade against the United States in the Mediterranean early in the 19th century. He cited the other occasion when the young American Republic sent its infant Navy to the West Indies to protect American commerce which was then endangered by British, French, and Spanish raiders.

Although he declined to bring these illustrations directly home, he made it perfectly clear that in his judgment German depredations on neutral shipping today was analogous.

Silent on France

In declining to reply to one question after another relating to the headlines of yesterday and today the President frankly said that current events are much too serious for him to interpret, that they must speak for themselves. He would add nothing to the statement on the action of Marshal Philippe Pétain beyond his official declaration.

Touching briefly upon domestic affairs, the President indicated that he might very likely veto the farm parity bill unless the parity payments are considerably reduced. He discussed somewhat the problem of reducing non-defense expenditures and while he indorsed the objective he seemed to be very doubtful whether much headway could be made. He contended that the burden of proof must rest with those who keep saying that reductions in the non-defense budget can be made.

On this point he appeared to call into question the considered statement of his Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, who recently testified that at least $1,000,000,000 in non-defense expenditures could be lopped off if both Congress and the Administration worked closely together for that purpose.

Building Up Of Religious Faith Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Dedicating itself to "maintaining Amerisa's unity of sgpirit by building up her religious thinking," the Laymen's National Committee for Religion and Defense, formerly the National Committee for Religious Recovery, today had embarked on an enlarged 12-month program of radio presentations and community efforts designed to bolster America's religious faith in the present crisis.

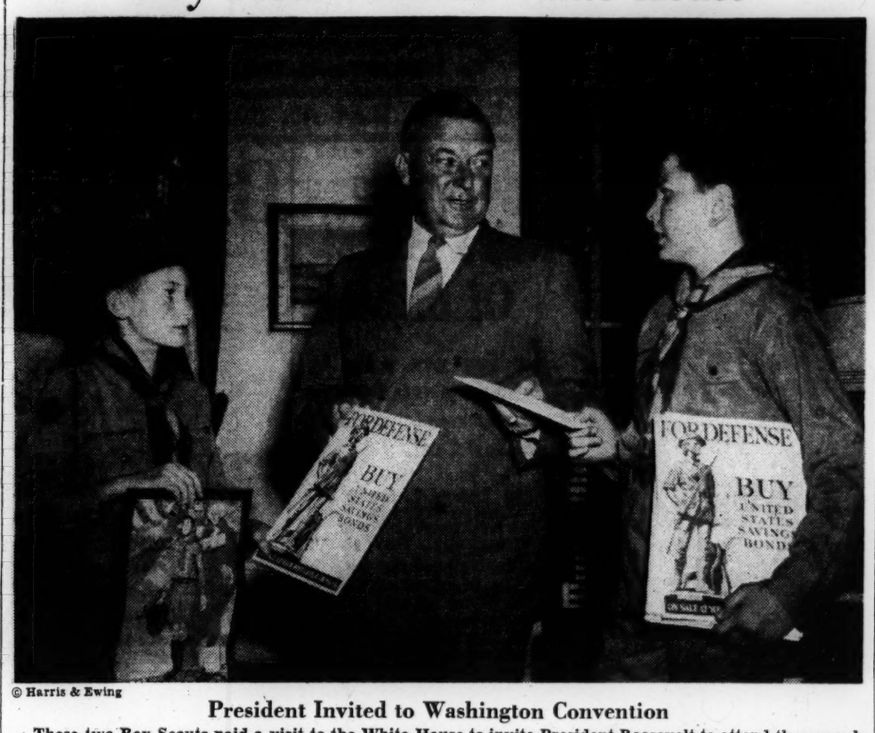
Francis Rufus Bellamy, Executive Vice-Chairman, announced the change in the committee's name at a luncheon at the Murray Hotel May 12, at which a new executive committee was selected consisting of Judge Alfred J. Talley, Dr. Frank Kingdon, Paul S. Achilles and Richard T. Goodwin. Stating the committee's purpose, the annual report declared:

"In Europe, the resistance of Britain to totalitarian revolution has been based upon the faith nurtured in the parish churches of England. In America, our ability to resist and preserve our democracy will, in the last analysis, rest upon the same foundation. The political structure of America was founded upon faith in God and was a practical expression of religion. Only in so far as America is spiritually strong will she be able to defend the political ideals for which the founders of our Republic pledged their lives."

Under the new program, bimonthly Sunday half-hour radio programs presenting dramatizations and other material will be undertaken similar to the coast-to-coast broadcast of dast season, in which an original play by Maxwell Anderson and talks by H. W. Prentis, Jr., chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, were featured.

Radiocasters, playwrights, authors and actors are being enlisted for this series, which will be in addition to existing broadcasts. At the same time, a drive to enlist individuals in all communities for "weekly morning breakfasts" and other activities will be pursued. Mr. Bellamy said the organization would be financed by monthly contributions of $25 a month for six months from a nation-wide list of supporters.

Boy Scouts Call at White House



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President Invited to Washington Convention

These two Boy Scouts paid a visit to the White House to invite President Roosevelt to attend the annual meeting of the National Council of Boy Scouts in Washington this week end. The two youths, David Caldwell (left) and Clifton Shannon, left the invitation along with posters announcing the sale of Defense Bonds, which they are distributing, with Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, Presidential Secretary.

Boy Scouts to Honor Veteran Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Dr. James E. West, an orphan who rose to be one of the Nation's outstanding leaders of boys, will receive special honors here this week end during the 31st Annual Meeting of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

A flagpole with a bronze base has been erected at Hillcrest Children's Village here by local Boy Scouts and will be dedicated "as a perpetual evidence of their appreciation of the services of Dr. James E. West to the youth of the Nation." Several thousand Boy Scouts will participate in the ceremony.

Dr. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America for 30 years, was a ward of the institution when it was known as the Washington City Orphan Asylum located in downtown Washington.

He is now leading the Boy Scouts organization through its second war emergency and while in Washington will plan, with several hundred delegates from 545 local Scout Councils, how the 1,485,613 members of the Scouts can help in the national defense program.

Scouts Aid Defense

President Roosevelt's first call for Scout service in the new emergency recently went out in a letter to Walter W. Head, Boy Scout President, asking members of the organization to act as special messengers in the distribution of official Government posters regarding the sale of United States savings bonds and defense stamps. The President also asked the Scouts to "co-operate in such other ways as may be determined suitable for boys of Scout age and Scout training."

During the World War, Boy Scouts helped in guarding coastlines, locating unlawful radio stations, giving first aid in sabotage explosions, in collecting 100 carloads of fruit pits and nut shells needed in the manufacture of gas, in growing and conserving food and in selling more than 2,000,000 subscriptions to the five Liberty Loans.

"Then, as now," Dr. West recalls, "it was clearly understood by all that the participation of the Boy Scouts of America was definitely of a non-military character.

Emergency Training Stressed

"As yet, we have not been specifically told what definite part the Boy Scouts of America will be asked to take in the program that is being developed by the various Federal agencies in Washington on a basis that will give every man, woman and child a specific job and some definite opportunity to help in the present emergency. Many conferences have been held and we are asked to 'be prepared' to move forward when the call comes."

Emergency training, designed to prepare Scouts for service in such emergencies as hurricane and flood, tornado, earthquake or fire, has received primary emphasis in Scout troops and Councils during the past year.

Conference theme of the annual Council meeting here is "physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight," from the Scout oath.

Special tribute will be paid to Boy Scouts who, during the past year, rescued others at great personal risk. Daniel Carter Beard, veteran National Scout Commissioner, will read the names of the 15 Boy Scouts who have been awarded gold honor medals and 21 who received certificates of heroism.

Gold Medal Winners

Gold medals will go to Fred Bednar, Gary, Ind.; Richard Campion, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mike Cardenas, Raton, N. Mex.; Hyel Ching, Nanakuli, Hawaii; Joseph Conley, Yonkers, N. Y.; Skeezix Fulton, Barton, Fla.; Raymond Kane, Nanakuli, Hawaii; Harley Kinney, Yonkers, N. Y.; Jack Kusewitt, East St. Louis, Ill.; Roger Michaud, Old Town, Maine; Wayne Monk, Elm Creek, Neb.; Charles Puliafico, South Barre, Mass.; Howard Redd, Monticello, Utah; John Stockton, Lambertville, N. J., and Richard Winters, Brady, Texas.

Five silver Buffalo awards "for distinguished service to boyhood" will be bestowed on persons of national or international prominence, whose names will be announced for the first time at the National Council dinner.

Speakers at the two-day Council meeting include Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and former Scout Commissioner in Bloomington, Ind.; Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of The Times of London and Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross.

Bolivia Moves to Nationalize German-Controlled Air Line

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 16 (AP)—A Government decree yesterday said it was necessary to the public utility that Bolivia acquire the stocks of the Lloyd Bolivian Aviation Company, whose personnel consists chiefly of Germans. The Government, it added, plans to reorganize the company with Bolivian personnel.

Effective immediately, Bolivia's Director of National Aviation was placed in charge of the company. The Government announced that full indemnity would be paid to the owners of the air line.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia — German-organized air communications in South America will be completely disrupted when the tentative decision of President Enrique Peñaranda to acquire majority control of the Lloyd Aereo Boliviano is carried into effect. The Government already owns 42 per cent of the company's stock, the remainder being in private hands, principally German. It is now preparing assumption of complete control.

For those who believe in the dangers of a German-operated network of air services south of Panama, a mere glance at the map shows how these will be eliminated if the Lloyd Aereo Boliviano is effectively nationalized. The Bolivian air stations, constructed and operated by German technicians, form the principal link in the chain of Axis air communications on and with this continent.

Lloyd Aereo Boliviano was a pioneer German air enterprise in South America. As a nominally national company it first built bases near the central cities—La Paz, Ohuro and Cochabamba—but later spread out to the most distant junctions of frontier traffic, such as Santa Cruz, Tarija and Trinidad.

Then came the tie-up with the Syndicate Condor in Brazil and the Lufthansa in Peru. These German companies, working together, thus came to control the transcontinental air communications from the Brazilian to the Peruvian coast, with further connections northward to the Panama border through the "Sedta" and "Scadta" companies in Ecuador and Colombia respectively.

These long routes, it must be remembered, were connected up with Germany by the Lufthansa transatlantic line, which was closed at the outbreak of war but soon re-established, and continues today, under the Italian "Lati" line, from Rome, via Spain and its island colonies. Another German transcontinental service joined Argentina and Chile but in neither of these countries was there a local company link.

The strategic value of the airports in and the international routes through and radiating from Bolivia did not appear to be appreciated until the "shadow of the Swastika" was cast over South America. Few cared to deny the danger when a dictatorship favoring the Axis proposed to develop the confiscated American oilfields by a barter agreement with Berlin. The passing of that dictatorship, however, in no way prejudiced Axis interests in Bolivia, where German influence in the Army remains strong.

The real implications of the present war were appreciated somewhat tardily in South America, so that the dissolution of this German-operated air combine is not yet complete. Colombia and Ecuador began to nationalize their companies, while Peru, only last month, took the more drastic step of canceling the contract of the Lufthansa. It ordered the company to leave Peru within 90 days and the Army commandeered the planes and flew them from Tambo, Lima, to the military airport at Las Palmas.

Bolivia appears to be following the nationalizing lead of Ecuador and Colombia, but effective nationalization can only be complete when all the German flying and ground staff is substituted by natives, or, at least, technicians of reliable nationality.

South Americans, including executives, officials and business men, declare that at times it has become intolerable to travel across the central parts of the Continent, from one sister country to another, when itineraries and accommodations are dependent on German-operated lines with their own preferential traffic. The suggestion is that a legitimate traveler would lose his berth if a Nazi-sympathizing official or a last-minute shipment of propaganda had to be carried.

Whether studied or not, it was a well-timed announcement by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones that the United States Government will consider the establishment of American air lines to serve Latin America. The majority of South Americans would undoubtedly prefer, when foreign co-operation is necessary in civil air planning, that this should emanate from the United States rather than from Germany. This co-operation has been solicited and proved satisfactory in the military sphere, so there is no reason why it should not occur in commercial aviation.

Pilots in Daring Sky Rescue May Get High Navy Honor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 16 (AP)—Two naval airmen who rescued a Marine parachutist in mid-air may receive the Navy Cross for what superior officers described as the most remarkable rescue in aviation history.

The fliers, Lieut. W. W. Lowrey of Dallas, Texas, and Aviation Machinists' Mate J. R. McCants, of Jordan, Mont., looked lightly on their spectacular feat. "Any experienced Navy pilot could have done it," Lieutenant Lowrey said.

But others differed, particularly Marine Lieut. Walter S. Osipoff, Akron, Ohio. He knew that if it had not been for Lieutenant Lowrey's skill and daring and for Machinists' Mate McCant's bravery and strength, he would have been killed when he leaped with his parachute from a Marine transport plane over a Navy landing field yesterday.

The automatic 'chute release somehow failed to function. The static line snarled and left Lieutenant Osipoff dangling head down, below and aft the big plane.

Passengers still aboard found they couldn't haul him back, and Capt. M. Johnson, pilot, headed for the field to draw attention to the parachutist's plight.

Lieutenant Lowrey and Mate McCant, test pilots who had never flown together before, noticed Lieutenant Osipoff's predicament. They hurried into a Navy biplane dive-bomber and took off in pursuit of the transport.

Far out over the ocean and up to 1,500 feet they went, for the air over land was too rough for the precise flying their rescue plan entailed.

Slowly the smaller plane nudged up under the larger. Within 20 feet of the transport's tail assembly, Pilot Lowrey held his ship, while his companion reached over the side and hauled Lieutenant Osipoff in—as much as he could, considering the cockpit wouldn't hold two men.

Then Lieutenant Lowrey pointed the nose of his plane directly at the lines attaching Lieutenant Osipoff to the transport and with a slice of the propellor snipped them through. Such close work did the maneuver require that the propellor ticked the bottom of the passenger ship and broke away a piece of metal.

There were still ticklish moments. The partly opened chute, cut free, flared over the front of Lieutenant Lowrey's cockpit and, until at last it blew backward, blinded the flier.

"We didn't know where we were for a while," the Lieutenant said.

The machinists' mate, too, had his difficulties. The force of the propellor slipstream against Lieutenant Osipoff's partly exposed body, and the drag of the chute, to which the Marine was still attached, set up such a pull that Navy officers said it must have required "superhuman strength" to hold the rescued man aboard.

U. S. 'New World' Urged by Voorhis

NEWARK, N. J., May 16 (AP)—Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California appealed May 14 for "an American new world" to meet the challenge of a totalitarian Europe.

"You cannot match Hitler's claim of a new order in Europe with a mere appeal to preserve or defend something," Mr. Voorhis told the 21st annual convention of the New Jersey League of Women Voters. "Democracy can't win ultimately simply on a 'fight for survival.'"

"The main job we have to do, and the best job we can do, is to hold out to the younger generation a substantial hope that after this period of trial and conflict is over there will not result depression and unemployment, but instead a real American new world."

Mr. Voorhis included the following as "promises" necessary to a "new American world."

1. "No more farm surpluses as long as we have hungry people."
2. Elimination of unemployment through public works and planned expansion of buying power to insure consumption of production.
3. An end to what he described as manipulation of the public credit by banks and financial interests.
4. "All encouragement we as individuals can give" to co-operative movements "which seek to draw together the American people."

Industrial Concentration

One-tenth of America's industrial workers live in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit.

General Motors Strike Off When Union Wins Pay Boost

By the Associated Press

Spread of a threatened strike against the General Motors Corporation, holder of $750,000,000 in defense contracts, was averted early today when the company accepted a National Defense Labor Mediation Board peace formula a few hours before the scheduled deadline for the general walkout.

The Mediation Board tentatively scratched another labor dispute off its books with word of union acceptance of terms to settle a strike at the Ex-Cell-O Corporation, Detroit die and tool plant.

Detroit, also, was experiencing other labor disputes. Some 8,500 C. I. O.-U. A. W. members struck against the Hudson Motor Company, asking 15 cents an hour increase over unrevealed current wage scales.

Ten thousand American Federation of Labor craftsmen in Detroit went out on a sympathy strike May 9 in support of 1,500 lumber truckers who seek union recognition, a 5½-day week and wage increases. Present pay rates have not been announced.

Labor Trouble in West

There were labor troubles, too, in San Francisco, and far to the west of the Golden Gate, at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, denounced a strike of C. I. O. and A. F. of L. machinists which is holding up $500,000,000 worth of naval construction in the San Francisco Bay area. The machinists seek a wage increase from $1 to $1.15 an hour, and retention of double pay for overtime.

There was a brief work stoppage on construction projects at the Pearl Harbor naval reservation May 15, but a union official said it was "definitely not a strike." The demonstration appeared to have been held in an effort to gain uniform wage and hour scales for all crafts. All went back to work except 230 plumbers, who were escorted off the reservation by Marines.

When the plumbers laid down their tools, Marines escorted them out of the Navy Yard and took away their passes. The plumbers were working 44 hours a week for private contractors and were being paid $1.25 to $1.50 an hour. They wanted a 40-hour week and uniform wages of $1.50 an hour.

At New Haven, Conn., the Winchester Repeating Arms Company granted all employees a 10 per cent wage increase, shortly after 250 employees in two departments had staged a short work stoppage. The old wage scale was from 45 cents to $1.20 an hour.

Controversy Settled

Another wage controversy was ended at a smokeless powder bag loading plant at Dublin, Va., although terms of the settlement were not announced immediately.

Violence broke out in coal miners' picket lines at Madrid, N. M., but was quelled by State Police who used tear gas. Striking miners are asking a closed shop and a basic wage scale of 87½ cents an hour. At present, they contend, there is no basic scale, and some workers are getting only 35 cents an hour.

A presidential proclamation creating an emergency investigating board postponed for at least 60 days a strike against the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad. About 375 engine and yard service men were involved. The men wanted wage increases and adjustments in working conditions.

Green Makes Plea

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, appealed today for closer co-operation between employer and employee to promote the national defense effort.

"No amount of money we may spend on national defense will be adequate unless we can back it up with a united front of industry and labor," he said.

Mr. Green's remarks were prepared for delivery to the Executives Club of Chicago and a nationwide radio audience.

The national defense program, Mr. Green asserted, afforded a "glorious opportunity" for American employers and workers to demonstrate the value of co-operation.

Intimate Message from Washington

Production Priority Order for Long-Range Bombers Little Publicized But It's One of Most Important Developments of War

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Behind a little-publicized item in this week's newspapers lies one of the most important developments of the war. It told of a decision by the Office of Production Management to give America's heavy, long-ranging bombing planes a production priority second only to that given to machine tools. This means that whenever there is a shortage of raw materials, skilled manpower or machine tools, the producers of these giant aircraft will be able to demand and receive whatever they need in these categories. It means that the United States will now concentrate on building up its production of a type of plane in which it has been, and still is, seriously deficient.

Although the United States, perhaps more than any other Nation, has woven its offensive and defensive tactics around the heavy bomber, the OPM's order was not inspired by the needs of either the United States Army or Navy. Rather, the order was given at the wish of the British Government and was dictated by the strategy of the Royal Air Force. It indicates that this country is finally reaching the place where it is gearing its gigantic wartime productive effort to the most immediate needs of Britain's armed forces.

Bigger and Better Bombers Vital

For some months now the RAF has shown itself well able to tackle successfully any daylight bombing raids that Germany might undertake over the British Isles. While this has afforded the British population, cities and factories a welcome protection, it has not contributed materially to winning the war. To do this Britain has long felt that bombers—the bigger the better—were absolutely essential. The British have devoloped several very satisfactory types of bombing planes, but reports from abroad indicate that they are either light- or medium-sized bombers and have neither the bomb-carrying capacity nor the flying range of America's "Flying Fortresses."

Thus the British have been forced to turn to this country for the craft with which to carry the war to the most distant German factory. A plea for more and more of these bombers has been brought back to President Roosevelt by Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, who has just returned from London. In explaining the British plan of action to the President, Mr. Forrestal has found agreement among the experts of America's air corps that Britain's major chance of victory lies in a steadily intensified bombing of Germany's industrial plants.

According to quarters in a position to know the broad outlines of Britain's general war policy, the British are counting upon two things to win the war. The first is the blockade of the Continent of Europe whereby they hope to starve the industries of Germany and the occupied territories through a lack of raw materials. The second is a continual disruption of the Continent's system of transportation and supply through devastating air raids on key points.

Supplies Weak Link in Defenses

Reports gathered by British intelligence officials and analyzed by British economists have led to the conclusion that while Germany seems strongly entrenched upon the Continent of Europe, its position there depends upon the uninterrupted flow of food, raw materials and finished products across this densely-populated portion of the earth's surface. It is the British contention that a German failure to keep these supplies moving at close to their present volume will result in a rapid stagnation of industrial effort which will, in turn, force Germany to expend its strength in an effort to hold the conquered territories together.

There is also a belief in London, and shared by many persons here in Washington, that the civil population of Germany's cities will not be able to stand the pounding which the RAF will be in a position to give them when once equipped with hundreds upon hundreds of huge American bombers. It is felt that only a free people has the perspective and the will to stand up under the punishment meted out to Coventry, Plymouth and the East End of London.

At the same time, there is no longer any delusion in London or Washington as to the time it will take to bring America's aircraft production to a point where the RAF is receiving the bombers it needs. Of all types of aircraft, the heavy bomber is the hardest to produce. While the production of American military planes rose from 700 last November to 1,427 in April, the overwhelming proportion of these were trainers and fighters. Thus the significance of the OPM order that henceforth the production of heavy bombers is to have a green light no matter what it does to the output of other types of military equipment.

J. G. H.

N. E. Republican Senators Strongly Behind War Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16 — New England's Republican Senators are overwhelmingly supporting the Administration on major issues of foreign policy and aid to Britain.

Of the 10 Republicans out of a possible 28 who voted to pass the ship seizure bill, five are from New England, and together they comprise the major strength and principal leadership of the Republican Senators who, when the final test of voting comes, are backing the Nation's war effort wholeheartedly.

These Senators are Warren R. Austin of Vermont, the Deputy Minority Leader of the Upper House; Ralph O. Brewster and Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine; Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

All are frankly breaking with the war-isolationist line which is being followed by the great majority of their party and are consistently backing the defense and aid-Britain policies advocated by both President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie.

Voting Their Convictions

The record on important test votes shows that these independent New England Senators are following a concerted and considered program, are voting their very genuine convictions. They have followed the line they are now pursuing since the beginning of the war.

Yesterday's ballot on the ship seizure bill was illustrative. This measure empowers the President to commandeer by purchase, charter or requisition all foreign vessels idle in American waters. Led by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan, the Republican minority sought to amend the bill so as to prevent the Government from turning over any of these ships to aid Britain and when this amendment failed sought to defeat the bill itself. Senator Vandenberg said that if his amendment were accepted the Republicans would approve the bill.

And at this point Senators Austin, Brewster, Bridges, Lodge and White refused to go along with their Republican colleagues. By themselves they provided half of the Republican votes cast for the bill. The others were Senators Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, Warren R. Barbour of New Jersey, James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, Chan Gurney of South Dakota and Charles L. McNary of Oregon.

Not a New Position

But this is not a new position for these New England Senators. Their names appear prominently on the record as voting en bloc for the Lend-Lease bill, where again only 10 Republicans supported the bill and again half were from New England.

Likewise on the conscription bill did they break with their party and all voted for it. Senator Brewster was then in the House and he was one of the 52 Republican Representatives who approved the draft. There were 112 Republicans against it.

It would, of course, be unfair to Senator Lodge to imply because he supported the Administration on these important phases of the country's war effort, including aid to Britain, that he is departing from his basic isolationist convictions. Senator Lodge has explained that he voted for the Lend-Lease bill, for example, because he was persuaded that it was the best way to defend the United States and thus his vote is in no way related as to what he would favor having the United States do to preserve the peace once the Nazi threat is removed.

One Man G. A. R. Meeting Won by Unanimous Vote

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Ira Storms was a one-man convention.

He presided at the Annual Encampment, nominated and then elected himself Utah Department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Civil War veteran is the only surviving member of the Utah G. A. R.

U. S. Navy Seeks 35,000 More Men

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—In the most sweeping demand for men in the Navy's history, even exceeding the drives of World War days, the Naval Recruiting Service today issued a Nation-wide call for 35,000 additonal enlistments by June 30.

Orders were dispatched by Commander F. K. O'Brien, officer in charge of the recruiting service, to 319 stations throughout the country asking for an immediate campaign to meet the urgent needs of the expanding United States Fleet.

The Commander also announced that the enlistment ages for Naval reserves, with or without previous naval service, had been extended from the 17 to 36-year limit to 17-50.

"New units of the two-ocean navy are being commissioned daily, far ahead of schedule," Commander O'Brien said. "It is imperative that the enrolling and training of the new personnel proceed at an accelerated pace in order that the essential manpower will be available."

In accordance with a ruling promulgated this week by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph Bard, the newly enlisted reserves will be released from active duty as soon as possible after the emergency ends.

The Navy's total manpower this month was announced as 227,089 and fleet reservists and reservists of all other classes totaled 28,000 men. To facilitate the new enlistments of reservists all 35 main recruiting stations and 284 substations in the country have been authorized to accept reservists, who previously were enrolled only at 14 reserve centers.

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Washington Sideglances

While Senators learn how politicians split hairs, Army technicians prepare to split spider threads for bomb sights—McReynolds returns to High Court with circus money for boys.

My Mary Hornaday
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Splitting Hairs: When the Senate was arguing this week whether the Governor of West Virginia, in a fraction of a second, had authority to appoint a Senator Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, reminded his colleagues of this bit of verse, aimed at lawyer-politicians:

"He could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and southwest side.
And wisely tell the time of day.
The clock does strike by algebra."

And Threads: Spiders have been set to work on a defense job. They are being raised in flocks to spin webs from which threads can be made for cross lines in bomb sights ordered by the Army. What's more, the threads are split before they are used.

Circus Fan: Retirement of Associate Justice James C. McReynolds of the United States Supreme Court does not mean that Albert Grimes, bootblack, and John Warner, checkboy at the court, won't get to the circus this year.

When the circus came to town this week the former Justice returned to the Court for the specific purpose of giving the boys $1 each. Attached was his usual admonition: "Be careful how you stick your head in the lion's cage."

At the "Palace": The White House has little time these days for peace marchers. The 500 women headed by Mrs. Hall Herrick of Boston, who came this week to petition the President not to send their sons to fight outside the United States, finally succeeded in getting two of their group to see "two secretaries."

The "two secretaries" turned out to be Colonel Starling, Chief of the White House Secret Service, and William Simmons, the President's doorkeeper.

One writer was reminded of the pussy cat who went to London to see the queen. Asked what she did there, the cat reported: "I caught a mouse under her chair."

Rich Resources of Americas Bar Trade Isolation

Small chance seen of the Western Hemisphere being able to shelve all other ties.

South America Between Two Worlds
Eleventh of 12 Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, on his fifth Latin-American trip as one of a group of writers, editors, and scholars invited to tour South America as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Brazil, land of untapped resources—iron, bauxite, manganese, to name a few—provides a natural setting for asking, as the Carnegie group did many times: How close could the Western Hemisphere come to being economically self-sufficient?

On the answer depend many important decisions—for or against isolation, postwar trade relations with Europe, and the prospects for long-term solidarity within the Americas.

Taken all together, the Western Hemisphere is fabulously rich in essential raw materials. Yet oddly enough, this fact does not guarantee the possibility of economic isolation.

This may be said: If any of the world's great geographical divisions could be self-contained over a long period, that region would be the Western Hemisphere. But vast readjustments would have to be made in the production, distribution, and uses of the hemisphere's resources.

Competition in Americas

In Argentina we visited cattle districts and saw the Pampa that yields wheat, corn, and other cereals which compete directly with crops of the North American Midwest and West.

In Brazil we have seen cotton planted between the rows of coffee trees. The great plantation, Fazenda, of Guatapará in the State of São Paulo is cutting down 500,000 coffee trees and replacing them with cotton. Already this Fazenda has reduced its coffee plantations from 1,800,000 trees to 1,000,000 trees on rolling hills that look from a distance like heavy-tufted green carpet. Now the million is to be cut in half. The trend is general among Brazil's Fazendas.

Coffee does not compete with United States production; cotton does. In this single transformation Brazil is moving away somewhat from its traditional position as the largest tropical counterbalance in United States foreign trade.

And this cotton shift emphasizes the basic economic problem of the Americas that would have to be solved before they could even begin to think in terms of letting the rest of the world go by.

Safety Valve Needed

South Americans are constantly aware that some of their vital exports are competing in world markets against the same products of the United States. They know that any attempt toward isolating the Western Hemisphere economically would intensify this competition by removing its proper safety valve—sales abroad.

Such a restriction, if forced upon the Americas, would compel drastic changes in the economy of most Latin-American countries. The United States would have to readjust its own cotton production, wheat, corn, and possibly other commodities. Vast areas of the Nation would be affected, including much of the South and Midwest.

It is this acute clash of a few key products that prevents the Western Hemisphere from capitalizing easily on its otherwise favorable distribution of resources.

Argentina, for example, is fitted by climate, soil, and tradition for the raising of cattle, the growing of wheat, corn, and a few other staples. Ninety-six per cent of Argentine exports are comprised in 15 products or limited groups of products.

Diversification of Crops

Nor can Argentina look to the Western Hemisphere for an adequate purchase of these exports. Only 20 per cent of them are sold in the New World. Some increases may be made, and this is the purpose behind current efforts to develop noncompetitive products.

In Argentina's case there is little likelihood that the national economy can ever be swung entirely away from wheat, meat, corn, and similar products. Diversification of crops can make the problem less acute in Argentina, and the other American countries might gradually shift away from their present dependence on products Argentina cannot replace.

It would be simple if every country produced only noncompetitive items. Central America, for instance, has no trouble disposing of its bananas in the United States, since none are grown there commercially.

Europe's advantage in approaching this same South American export situation is that most of the available exports are, to Europe, what bananas are to the United States. Europe needs Argentine meat, wheat, corn. Brazilian cotton finds a ready market in Europe, as do Peruvian cotton and Chilean copper.

Contrast in Conditions

So the superabundance of certain resources in the Americas actually works against economic isolation, instead of for isolation.

It is essential for "United Statesers" to grasp fully the difference between their position and that of the South Americans. With some hardship, the United States could live inside its own borders, assuming that such a withdrawal proved consistent with national survival on political and military grounds. That is another question requiring further analysis.

Having the world's largest and most highly developed market right at home, North American businessmen look to foreign trade for only from 10 per cent on down, in ratio to total national commerce. Foreign trade has accordingly been compared to the frosting of prosperity on North America's cake.

In every South American country the situation is reversed. Lacking highly developed home markets, except in a few regions such as that around Brazil's industrial metropolis, São Paulo, in Argentina's Buenos Aires, and in other great cities, these countries look to exports for "bread and butter," as well as for "cake" when it is available.

More Home Industries

South American dependence on export of raw materials, as well as monoculture—the reliance on one or two crops—has long been recognized as an economic hazard. The present war in Europe is compelling these countries to speed their industrial development. Instead of shipping their raw materials abroad, and then buying back the manufactured products, they are making more of their own steel bars, tools, kitchen utensils, and fabrics.

So successful has São Paulo been for a number of years in its industrial program, that the war has brought heavier demands of São Paulo factories as South America looks here for products unavailable in Europe. São Paulo State also has diversified its agriculture, so that the total economy is well cushioned against temporary curtailments in any single line.

Brazil is rapidly reaching the point where it can supply its own manufacturing needs. Aided by a loan of $20,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank, the next step is being taken at Volta Redonda, in erection of a plant to convert iron ore from Minas Geraes State into heavy steel. Brazil counts on this advanced stride to quicken its entire industrial development.

So far there is no automobile industry in Brazil, nor elsewhere in South America.

Shift From Europe

As industrialization proceeds in South America, the industrialized countries will become less dependent on exports of raw materials. They then may be able to absorb more raw materials from their less industrialized neighbors. This transformation may be seen already, but only in embryo. The war has compelled a shift from Europe to more trade within South America, and of this area as a whole with the United States.

Exports to Latin America, including the 10 Nations of the continent as well as the other 10 farther north, increased from $122,000,000 in the first quarter of 1939, to $183,000,000 in the first quarter of this year. Imports from Latin America rose more, due to United States purchases of an emergency and relief character. The figures are: First quarter of 1939, $127,000,000; same period this year, $228,000,000.

Yet even under these extraordinary conditions, Latin America takes only 18.6 per cent of United States exports, and supplies 31.2 per cent of United States imports. Normally the latter figure is 24 per cent or less. The British Empire tops these figures even in normal times, and now is playing a far larger part in United States trade, with 62.9 per cent of total exports, and 43.3 per cent of total imports.

Reasoning again from practical economics rather than from wishful thinking or sentimentality, there is no immediate prospect for maintaining a happy and prosperous Western Hemisphere cut off from the rest of the world.

This does not rule out the possibility of making the Hemisphere gradually more self-sufficient. But in the single item of cotton, already hard hit by world changes, the United States would have to take drastic steps if world markets were shut off permanently.

One third of the Nation's farmers grow cotton. These 2,000,000 cotton growers, with their families totaling 12,000,000, form one eleventh of the total population. Their ancient industry largely sustains those States of the South where King Cotton still reigns, but with less assurance than he once did. He thrived on exports now curtailed, probably indefinitely.

Carry this reasoning through the wheat, corn, cattle, copper, and oil regions, and a strong economic case builds up against isolation, even if isolation were tenable on political, military, psychological, and moral grounds.

By a Staff Artist

What Might Be—Without Britain

Latin-American 'Fifth Column' Gets Few Official Nazi Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Santo Domingo—The Nazi government in Germany is spending little of its precious foreign exchange to support the "fifth column" machine in Latin America. It is up to each Latin-American republic to pay the bills for its own propaganda. The project is self-liquidating, it is believed here.

The procedure is brought to light through confidential statements made by a German long resident in Santo Domingo. He has been paying his share and is afraid to complain or refuse to pay when the local Gestapo agent demands more money.

He would be in an even less happy plight if he were to be named in the newspapers. Collecting funds for Gestapo use is called a "racket," and members of German colonies all up and down the coasts of Central and South America pay because they are afraid not to pay. They keep quiet because they are afraid of the Gestapo, it is commonly felt here.

Herr "Schmidt" Smiles and Pays

The Santo Dominican German, Herman Schmidt (that is not his real name) does not fear personal violence. He knows that the Dominican Government is strongly pro-Ally. He knows that the Nazi agent, Carl Hartle, has been jailed, charged with subversive activities.

Herr Schmidt would gladly assist the Dominican Government in keeping Herr Hartle under guard until the war is over. Yet when Hartle was released from jail in the middle of April he went to Schmidt and collected more money. Herr Schmidt smiled and paid; he has close relatives in Germany.

The Fascist system worked the same pressure stunt on Italians in New York a good many years ago. Stubborn Italians who refused to help Mussolini with contributions or who criticized his regime, received plaintive letters from relatives at home. So it is with Herr Schmidt.

Herr Hartle reached Santo Domingo a few years ago to engage in the commission business. Until he was recognized as a Nazi agent he contrived to do a great deal of work for the Nazis. He is the front man for the Nazi government.

Boring Into Army

This is the way Hartle and his counterparts elsewhere in this part of the country work: He wanted to bore into the Dominican Army. The Dominican Army is a well drilled, well officered and capable military organization.

Naturally, Hartle wanted a part of that Army. He found an officer of senior rank having the confidence of the Generalissimo and worked upon him. In due course the officer was on the Nazi pay roll at a reputed $250 a month, a sum the Schmidts resident in the Dominican Republic had to dig up once a month.

Associates of the corrupted officer detected his Nazi sympathies, but they said nothing. They presumed that a man of his rank would be following instructions from higher up. Pro-Ally officers and men presumed the officer was acting officially. Finally word got through to Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo. The "fifth columnist" was promptly removed from the Army, and the exposure has impaired Hartle's usefulness as a Nazi agent.

Hartle has been equally useful in serving as a go-between for the members of the crew of the freighter scuttled in Mona Channel. He worked methodically to get some of the seamen out of Santo Domingo. Until the Dominican Government put a police guard at the camp, Hartle contrived to get passage for several of the Nazi seamen aboard small sailing ships. A good many of the officers and men of the scuttled Graf Spee were cleared from Argentina by similar procedure. Whether in Argentina or Santo Domingo, the cost of such operations is borne by the resident Germans.

It's a Dilemma

Few of these Germans in Latin America are cool to the aspirations of their motherland to rule the world; they are loyal to Germany. Many of them, including Herr Schmidt, were here during the World War and behaved themselves fairly well. They reported to alien commissioners, obeyed the law and kept out of trouble. Since 1917 a good many of them have become ardent Nazis and are fanatics today. The fanatics among the self-exiled Germans work with the Hartles in applying pressure to such men as Schmidt. Schmidt would like to cheer when the German armies win a battle, but he would prefer not to have his name on the list as a contributor to Nazi "fifth column" and propaganda funds.

He wants to continue in business here after the war. He is placed between the horns of a dilemma. If the Allies win and he gets blacklisted it is going to be doubly hard to make money selling German goods in Santo Domingo. Should he fail to go along with Hartle prior to a German victory he will be blacklisted in Germany and lose his representation of the German firms.

German Schoolship Turned Over to Chile

VALPARAISO, Chile, May 16 (*AP*)—The Hamburg America Line, owners of the German sailing schoolship Priwall, 3,185 tons, yesterday voluntarily turned it over to Chilean authorities.

The Acting Commander of the Chilean Navy, Rear Admiral Vicente Merino, took charge.

Admiral Merino had said May 14 that his Government was seeking to buy the schoolship, anchored here since the war began. Most of the cadets on the Priwall have been sent to fill vacancies in the crews of five German freighters which have been preparing to sail from Chilean waters.

Cost of Necessities Going Up On Major Items All Over U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16 — The cost of living is going up in all major items and in all parts of the country, latest reports from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show.

Between mid-March and mid-April, the cost of living increased one per cent for moderate-income families in large American cities, to a point 2.2 per cent above the 1935-39 average and 3.7 per cent above the level of August, 1939, the month before the outbreak of war in Europe.

Chief factor in the rise was a 2.2 per cent increase in food costs between March and April, attributed to government purchases, price-pegging and the prospect of higher crop loans. Other sections of the family budget in which smaller rises were reported included rent, clothing, house furnishings, fuel oil and gasoline.

"The increase in the retail cost of food from mid-March to mid-April occurred in all sections of the country," Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said. "Later reports from 18 cities for the last two weeks in April indicate continued increases in retail prices of lard, bacon, butter and sugar.

"As compared with April, 1940, the general level of food prices was 4½ per cent higher but price increases for some foods were considerably greater than this average," she pointed out. April, 1941, prices for certain cuts of meats, eggs, butter, lard and some of the fresh fruits and vegetables ranged from 10 to 20 per cent above April a year ago.

For the principal large cities combined, average rents rose .3 per cent during the month, with largest rises in Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Baltimore where defense activities have been increasing.

Higher prices were reported for many articles of clothing, particularly in New York and Chicago. Prices of overalls increased by 2.2 per cent and prices of work shirts by 1 per cent.

Furniture prices rose about seven-tenths of 1 per cent, sheet prices slightly more than 1 per cent and rug prices by one-and-a-half per cent. Refrigerator and washing machine prices were also up in some cities.

Prices of gasoline moved up in 13 of the 20 cities surveyed with especially large increases in Detroit, Mich., and Houston, Texas.

Prices of fuel oil increased in most cities along the North Atlantic seaboard, reflecting higher rates for shipping by tankers. This upswing reversed declines in February and March in New England cities.

Dewey Tours N. Y. Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Americans all over the Nation are eager to help the draftees in any way they can, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey declared as he prepared to tour Army camps in New York State today.

Mr. Dewey completed May 15 a 3,300-mile four-day tour of Army camps in the South in behalf of the United Service Organizations for National Defense which are seeking to raise $10,756,000 to provide recreation centers near Army and Navy bases.

Mr. Dewey said his observations showed that recreation facilities ranged from "one extreme to the other." In talking with soldiers in camps, he added, they all expressed a wish for three things: A chance to meet civilians on week ends, a place to meet "nice girls," and a recreation place of their own where they wouldn't have to "buy their way in."

"I think I can honestly say that the people of every city we have visited are eager to do their share for the American boys," Mr. Dewey declared. "We have raised $60,000,000 for other peoples, and I think we can raise $11,000,000 for our boys. The drive will start June 3 and continue until July 4."

Five States Change Their Positions In Census Listing by Relative Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Five States in the Union are given a different ranking in size by the 1940 Census report covering land and water area of the United States by States, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

"Every State area changed. Nebraska moved up from fifteenth to fourteenth in size, taking the place of South Dakota. Both of these States are given smaller areas.

"Virginia made the greatest shift, dropping from thirty-third to thirty-fifth rank, while Ohio, which was the thirty-fifth now becomes thirty-fourth. Tennessee moved up from thirty-fourth to thirty-third place.

"Many changes resulted from deducting large coastal water areas, formerly included. Also, new large-scale county maps show a decrease in the inland water areas, thus adding about 3,352 square miles to the land area of the United States.

"Changes in State areas also are due to court decisions, map improvements involving longitudinal and latitudinal position, more accurate surveys and corrected measurements, and to shifting river boundaries.

"Texas acquired 1,246 additional square miles; California, 1,151; Maine, 1,145; and Mississippi, 1,058.

"New Mexico is shown to have suffered the greatest land loss of 992 square miles. Minnesota lost 849; Florida, 599; Idaho, 546; Wisconsin, 541.

"Florida now is shown to have the largest inland water area with 4,298 square miles; Minnesota has 4,059; Texas, 3,695; North Carolina, 3,570 square miles, and Louisiana, 3,346.

"Inland water area in the last decade decreased 7,754 square miles. The United States now is officially 3,022,387 square miles in area."

Moral Force

By Col. William J. Donovan
Attorney, Former Commander of the 165th Infantry, and former Asst. Attorney General of the United States, and President Roosevelt's special envoy to Europe.

There is a moral force in wars that, in the long run, is stronger than any machine.

In a radiocast, March 26, 1941.

N. A. B.: 'Freedom in Danger;' Fly: 'Two Men Run the Show'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16 (*AP*)—The head of the National Association of Broadcasters declared last night nothing was offered by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, to change their belief "the very freedom of radio was being endangered."

Mr. Fly charged earlier at a press conference the N. A. B. was dominated by a small monopolistic group and challenged their right to speak for the entire radio industry.

"Two men run the show," Mr. Fly asserted, "and a couple of others do the chores."

Although he did not mention names, his remarks admittedly were directed at officials of the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the N. A. B. organization.

Previously Mr. Fly had criticized the two networks for their control of 86 per cent of radio's nighttime power and wattage.

Neville Miller, N. A. B. President, who is leading the fight against the FCC's recent anti-monopoly report ordering drastic changes in the radio networks setup, replied curtly that actions at the Association's convention here this week prove "we have made up our minds."

Punitive Control Foreseen

"We believe that Government regulation is now in danger of becoming punitive and arbitrary Government control," he said.

The convention adopted a resolution urging the Senate to give prompt consideration to a resolution introduced by Sen. Wallace H. White (R) of Maine seeking an investigation of the whole radio structure with a view to the enactment of a new radio law. The FCC also was requested to suspend operation of its new ruling pending the inquiry.

"There is a serious question as to whether or not the National Association of Broadcasters exists as an effective vehicle for the exchange of ideas and the formulation and expression of member station opinion," Mr. Fly said shortly before he left for Washington.

His sharply-worded statement was partly occasioned by the flare-up on the convention floor yesterday when he was denied an opportunity of personally answering a blistering attack on the FCC by Mark Ethridge, Louisville radio and newspaper executive.

Monopoly Served

Mr. Fly confirmed he was invited later to address the convention again—he spoke May 13—but said he rejected it after learning the convention already had passed the White resolution.

"The radio monopoly's function of free speech had been served," he declared. "They had their own discussion on their own side of the case. They had their final decision and I had an invitation."

Referring to the Ethridge speech, Mr. Fly said:

"It is with an admirable degree of mental and moral flexibility that in one speech one man can make the rafters ring with a condemnation of other people's political influence and at the same time call on his fellow stalwarts of the two big networks to turn on the political steam to force the Congress to upset a decision of an independent agency of the Government affecting those two big network organizations.

"In that manner the Nation's mechanism of free speech is to function in the hands of radio's monopoly and its so-called association."

Mr. Fly asserted the whole effort of the FCC is "to return to the radio industry its freedom and to make it a truly American system."

A resolution thanking Mr. Fly for his "frank and open discussion of many controversial questions" confronting the industry was approved at a business session.

MBS Not on Board

The Board of Directors of the N. A. B. was reorganized last night without representation of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Fred Weber, Mutual general manager, withdrew his name as a candidate for re-election when three of the principal Mutual stockholders bolted the N. A. B. ranks May 13 in a split over organization policy.

Edward Klauber, CBS, New York, and Frank M. Russell, NBC, Washington, D. C., were re-elected directors-at-large of the other networks.

Other new directors elected at the 19th annual convention are: James Shouse, WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joe Maland, WHO, Des Moines, Iowa; John Elmer, WCBM, Baltimore, Md.; James W. Woodruff, Jr., WRBL, Columbus, Ga.; Don S. Elias, WWNC, Asheville, N. C., and C. W. Myers, KOIN, Portland, Ore.

Daylight saving time for the Nation was urged in a resolution. The radio men said the difference in time disrupts radiocasting schedules and curtails the effectiveness of radio in keeping the public informed.

The convention voted its officers authority to seek "a daylight saving time policy in all parts of the United States."

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Britain Keeps Lid on Hess Mystery

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—The British Intelligence Service took a hand in the bizarre case of Herr Rudolf Hess today as the Government called for expert help in analyzing statements gleaned from Adolf Hitler's erstwhile deputy.

Sir Nevile Henderson, who was British Ambassador to Berlin when the war started, described Herr Hess, in his first public statement on the affair, as "an absolutely fanatical supporter of the Nazi system who was honest and sincere."

Sir Nevile said he considered it out of the question that Herr Hess had come to Britain on a secret mission because of the impression the flight had created in Germany.

"In my opinion," he said, "he has become convinced in the last two years that Naziism, as it has developed, is on the wrong track and that it is being used to serve the ends of thoroughgoing scoundrels of Germany, such as Himmler, Ribbentrop, Ley, and the general Party bosses who act solely for themselves."

His reference was to Heinrich Himmler, head of all German police forces; Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Robert Ley, head of the Nazi Labor Front.

Knew Hess Well

Sir Nevile, who knew Herr Hess well while he was in Germany, continued: "I regarded Hess as the adopted son of Hitler, a man to whom Hitler was devoted and who was devoted to Hitler."

Speaking at Stamford, Lincolnshire, Sir Nevile said he doubted that Herr Hess came to Britain to give away German secrets or as a spy.

"What Hess has done," the former Ambassador added, "is to accelerate Germany's war effort. They will try to force the issue before next winter."

Possible new developments in the affair were foreshadowed, meanwhile, by an early-morning conference between Minister of Information Alfred Duff Cooper and the Duke of Hamilton, Scottish nobleman, through whom, the Germans assert, Herr Hess believed he could single-handedly arrange peace with Britain.

The Duke, a Royal Air Force squadron leader, arrived in London after midnight at the controls of an Army plane after talking with Herr Hess for a second time in the secret retreat where the German is guarded as closely as any prisoner who ever entered the old Tower of London.

Still Within Reach

It was reported that the Duke was accompanied by Mr. Ivone Kirkpatrick, Foreign Office adviser and former British Embassy Secretary in Berlin, who knew Herr Hess before the war and who established his identification.

An authoritative source said later, however, that Mr. Kirkpatrick still was "within reach" of Herr Hess for more of their frequent interviews and that reports Mr. Kirkpatrick had come to London were untrue.

After talking with the Duke for an hour, Mr. Duff Cooper was reported to have paid a hurried visit to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The Duke, a prewar acquaintance of Herr Hess, was said to have been given leave from his military duties to help in unraveling the case. He carried a bulky dispatch case when he called on Mr. Duff Cooper.

What Herr Hess might have told the Duke, Mr. Kirkpatrick, or high military officials who have talked with him was a matter of keen speculation.

Official circles were silent on all aspects of the case, apparently taking their cue from Mr. Churchill, who told the House of Commons May 15 that he would delay a statement until such time as it would be "in the public interest."

Informed sources declared, however, that Herr Hess had proved to be a willing talker.

Message for Duke

When the unarmed and unresisting Herr Hess was taken into custody near Glasgow, Scotland, after bailing out of his Messerschmitt fighting plane, he was quoted as telling two Home Guardsmen: "I have come here with a special message for the Duke of Hamilton."

He also was quoted cryptically as saying: "I am a Nazi but not pro-Nazi. In fact, I am on Britain's side."

Since he was taken to a hospital not a single line of consequential speech by the Nazi has been authorized by the Government. There have been monosyllabic pleasantries by Herr Hess with his carefully-chosen attendants, but no vital hint of what he has told Foreign Office representatives, the Duke of Hamilton, or Intelligence officers.

Herr Hess is said to be getting his choice of good foods, and a daily diet of "thriller" novels and magazines carrying fictional fantasies paled by his own untold story. He cannot listen to certain radiocasts, it is said.

Revolt Forecast

MONTREAL, May 16 (AP)—Dr. Otto Strasser, leader of the anti-Nazi Black Front movement, said he had received from Germany just five weeks ago a secret report of a plan to overthrow Adolf Hitler.

He said his information came from a high official in the German Foreign Ministry, a personal friend. Dr. Strasser's statement was made in a radiocast over the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Dr. Strasser, who spoke with what he termed "an exact knowledge of what is happening in Germany," said the Prussian militarist group has lost confidence that Herr Hitler and the Nazi Party can win the war.

"Preparing the way to retreat for themselves, they are willing to sacrifice Hitler and the Party," he added.

"Naturally, they are keen enough to postpone their military uprising until Hitler's first military defeat is visible to the German people. Just as they waited until the defeat of Villers-Cotteret on Aug. 8, 1918, so now they wait for Hitler's open defeat which, in my opinion as well as theirs, will be the ill-fated invasion of the British Isles."

Three months after the defeat, Dr. Strasser said, "internal convulsion" is possible in Germany and Nazi-controlled Europe.

Hess Case Revived

BERLIN, May 16 (AP)—The sensational flight to Scotland of Rudolf Hess, which had been dropped by German newspapers and radio, was brought to the fore again today when illustrated weeklies appeared with half-page pictures of Herr Hess sitting beside Adolf Hitler during the Reichstag session May 6.

Whether publication of the pictures at this time was intentional or whether it was a result of a censor's oversight could not be learned.

British Vichy Break Near

Continued from Page 1

firm the reports that Marshal Pétain has definitely consented to a political agreement with Herr Hitler by which the whole French political, economic, financial, and colonial policy will be conformed to that of the Axis. This would include the placing of the French North African Empire at the disposal of the Axis for strategic uses now and for common economic development later on.

Threat to British Position

The seriousness of this strategic menace to the British position in the Mediterranean is only too evident. Facts have already begun to appear showing that the Nazi forces which landed in Libya and successfully counter-attacked the British in Bengasi not only used Tunisian territorial waters with French connivance but, in part, actually passed across French metropolitan territory.

Thus E-boats were brought down the Rhone into the Mediterranean and the big French airport near Marseilles was utilized by large numbers of Nazi planes en route to North Africa.

The British Fleet

Another aspect of the French problem which has become increasingly grave lately is the leakage of vital war materials into Germany through France on a large scale. It is now becoming known that not only food but war materials of many sorts are being brought across the Mediterranean from French North African possessions and are passing through ports in Unoccupied France and going directly into the hands of Germans.

The question has been raised why the British fleet in the Mediterranean does not stop this traffic. The main answer is that the British fleet has had its hands too full in the Eastern Mediterranean. More naval vessels than the British have available at present would be required to put an end to this blockade running.

This fact again emphasizes Britain's need of American naval aid in dealing with the whole problem of Northwest Africa.

In this connection, special significance is attached here to reports from Lisbon tending to show that both in Portugal and Spain there has been a stiffening of opinion linked there with a simultaneous trend toward emphasis on the solidarity of the Iberian Peninsula with the Americas.

The arrival the other day of the first United States Naval Attaché to be permanently stationed at Lisbon is regarded as an important straw in the wind, and there is a growing impression that the United States has been active diplomatically in attempting to stiffen the resistance of both Spain and Portugal to Nazi demands.

Zweig Apologizes For Wrongs In Germany's Name

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

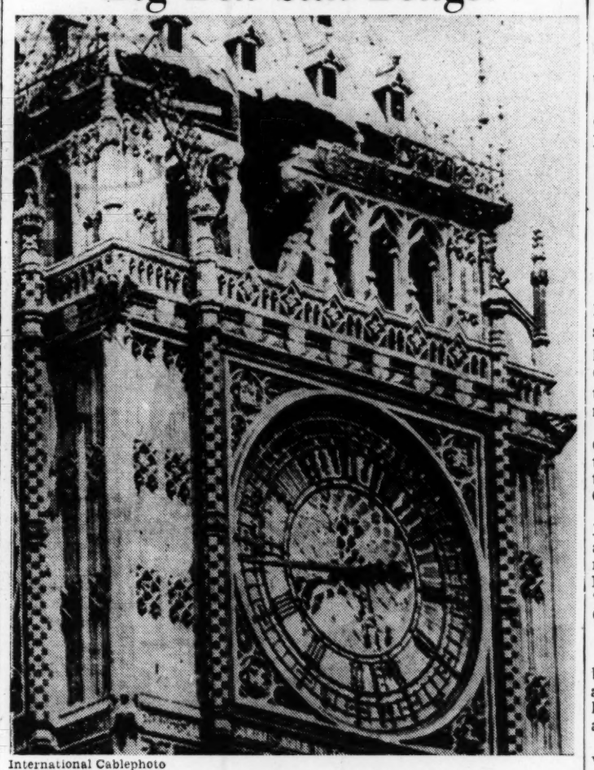
NEW YORK, May 16—An apology by Stefan Zweig, exiled German author, for the wrongs inflicted on humanity "in the name of the German spirit" was cheered loud and long by about 1,000 writers and guests at the inaugural dinner of the European Pen in America at the Hotel Biltmore here last night.

"We writers of the German language feel a secret and tormenting shame because these decrees of oppression are conceived and drafted in the German language, the same language in which we write and think," Mr. Zweig declared. "Though we are no longer considered Germans by the Germans, I feel it my duty publicly to ask forgiveness of each of you for everything which today is inflicted on your peoples in the name of the German spirit."

Money raised by the dinner, which began activities of the Society of European Writers now seeking refuge in America, went to the body's fund for writers in exile. The audience, in response to a plea by Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman of the emergency rescue committee, moreover pledged $5,255 to be used in attempting to bring here writers still stranded in Europe.

Other speakers at the dinner were W. Somerset Maugham, Dorothy Thompson, Jules Romain and Sigrid Undset.

Big Ben Still Bongs



International Cablephoto

Survived Air Blitz by the Nazis

The world-famous clock atop Westminster Tower had a narrow escape on the night of May 10 when the German air attack was at the height of its fury. A bomb shattered the stone work above it. This picture was cabled to New York with permission of the British censor.

Italian Prince Due to Rule; Croatia, Land of Vicissitude

Continued from Page 1

eign power, just as though he were selling or leasing building lots for his personal profit. This act takes Croatia back to the methods of a millenium ago.

The Croatian nation lives in a dangerous spot. Their country lies between empires and on imperial roads, so has always been in great peril. The Croatians have almost never been free. Charlemagne once took their land, so did Napoleon.

Italians, Germans, Hungarians, and Turks have fought back and forth over it. The Croatian people have served as water carriers or mercenary fighters for foreigners; their pastures have served as foreign battlefields, their grain and cattle have been seized as booty.

For a few decades during this long turmoil, the Croatians had their own ruler. A native feudal lord, Duke Tomislav, won power over his fellows, proclaimed himself king and had a crown placed on his head.

Then he and his successors pledged allegience to one powerful neighbor or another, whose suzerainity they usually accepted. This shadowy independence lasted from 924 to 1089. Then it disappeared and has never been restored. Croatia then passed completely under the domination of foreign masters, most of whom wore the crown of Hungary.

Guided by Selfish Interests

It is a striking fact that when Croatia's vague independence disappeared 852 years ago, it was Croatian leaders themselves who called in the foreign master. They did it for personal advantages. It was a case of base but quite common betrayal. The Croatian Nazi leader, Ante Pavelitch, has done exactly the same thing now. For the sake of personal power he has delivered Croatia over to its age-old oppressors.

There is not much to be said about Croatia's ancient crown, except that pictures of it are quite pretty. Nor of the Kings wearing it, except that they were quite pugnacious, and their reigns were short. They created a legend dear to some Croatian hearts.

They enabled ambitious Croatians to recall that once Croatia had had kings of its own, and been a force in the world. In art galleries at Zagreb are pictures of the ancient Croatian kings, Tomislav and Zvonimir, decked out in copious purple and wearing lavish crowns of golden clover leaves surmounted by an apple and a golden cross.

However these kings were little more than powerful feudal lords flitting from one suzerain to another, oppressing their own nation of illiterate serfs, desperately struggling to hold their own lands or snatch more from a neighbor.

Feudal System Retained

When they disappeared, the same old feudal system remained, so the masses of the Nation, spinning their own clothes and living in low, dark houses with their domestic animals, hardly knew whether their oppressors spoke Latin, Hungarian, German, or Turkish.

Into the lives of these peasants, who still constitute 90 per cent of the Croatian Nation, came one great and terrible event. A noble took the side of the serfs and led them in a revolt for a "more Christian way of life."

Such peasant uprisings had happened in other places. They were always put down with much cruelty; so was the one in Croatia. Many peasants were impaled; the leader, Mattei Gubets, was burned alive. But he remained the hero of the Croatian masses, far more than the shadowy feudal kings whose oppressive crown is today being restored.

After Croatia's millennial night, during which the people enjoyed no liberty whatsoever, an awakening came. It began a hundred years ago and resulted in the freeing of the Croatians in 1918, after which they joined with Serbs and Slovenes in creating Yugoslavia. One of the greatest of the awakeners was the martyr, Stefan Raditch, the gifted and devoted peasant leader, who almost transformed his Nation, and was succeeded by Dr. Vlatko Matchek.

During the 22 years, during which Croatia formed part of Yugoslavia, the people were not very happy, because of Serbian hegemony. But in spite of that, those were by far the best years in the history of the Croatian Nation.

The peasants did not prosper economically because of the general crisis affecting farmers the world over, but they made incomparably greater, advance in self-respect, political capacity, social improvements, literacy, democracy, and spiritual well-being than ever before.

They gave striking proof of the worth of Woodrow Wilson's peace aims. They passed from feudalism to the beginnings of freedom; they moved out of spiritual degredation up to the consciousness that they were worthy men and women.

Now all that is being destroyed; the people lose all their rights, their party is dissolved, they have no spokesman, no channel through which to work. They are pushed back into the mud with their geese and pigs. To climax it all, the old feudal crown is restored.

Foreign Despot to Rule

The utter despotism of the new regime is revealed by the declaration, issued today in Zagreb, to the effect that "only he in whose hands is the crown of King Zvonimir has the right to proclaim laws, dispense justice, declare war and conclude peace." In other words, there can be no people's government, only the local Nazi despot and the foreign despot wearing the crown.

When the brief gray dawn of Croatia's partial freedom under a defective Wilsonian peace is viewed against the dense darkness of the old Hungarian domination and the blackness of new Nazi oppression, those 22 years seem very bright indeed.

The boundaries of this triply bound and yoked Croatia will soon be definitely drawn. Without doubt it will be closely connected with subjugated Albania and may include Montenegro.

Probably the King of Italy will make a tour through these enslaved lands and proclaim to the humiliated people how very happy and fortunate they are in their prisons. To tyranny are always added lies. The character of both the tyrants and the tyrannized are debased.

Roosevelt Son Misses Bombs

CAIRO, Egypt, May 16 (AP)—Missing by minutes two Nazi dive-bombing attacks upon Crete, Marine Capt. James Roosevelt returned to Cairo last night with a declaration that the British and Greek defenders of that Mediterranean island seem determined to hold it against Axis attacks.

Further, Captain Roosevelt said, they are confident they can do so.

He visited King George II of Greece and delivered a letter from the President which declared, "I so wish you could get more help from us and more quickly!"

[The letter dated April 12—the Germans on that day were breaking through Bitolj Gap and driving into Western Greece—said:

"Your Majesty, may I introduce my eldest son, James Roosevelt. He is captain of the United States Marine Corps and leaves as an observer in Greece and the Near East.

"For the magnificent fight for freedom you people of Greece are putting up you have all our praise, all our prayers.

"I so wish you could get more help from us and more quickly! All I can say is I am using every effort and—the best of luck to you and yours.

"Faithfully yours,

"Franklin Roosevelt."]

Captain Roosevelt said King George appeared deeply moved by the letter and said he would reply directly by cable to the President.

Captain Roosevelt and Marine Maj. Gerald Thomas, who accompanied him, made a survey of what American supplies could most effectively be used in Crete.

Making the trip in a flying boat, Captain Roosevelt and Major Thomas arrived just after a dive-bomber attack on the harbor in which they landed and left a few moments before another raid began.

The captain contemplated a trip to Turkey, but this has been abandoned. He probably will leave for home within a few weeks.

Boundary Lines

ROME, May 16 (AP)—Boundaries of "greater" Croatia will be fixed by a joint Italian, German, and Croat boundary commission which has been set up in Vienna.

BERLIN (AP)—Germany and Croatia, the independent state carved out of vanquished Yugoslavia, signed an agreement in Agram (Zagreb) May 13 delineating their new common border.

The boundary, roughly 60 miles long, starts in the east at Varasdin, runs in a westerly direction south of Rogitsch and Windisch-Lanzberg, then along the Sutla, a small stream, to a point where it flows into the River Sava.

From the Sava it continues westward along the ridge of the Dorianci Mountains to within a few miles of Kalje, where the Italian line of demarcation begins.

Nazi Planes and Tanks Cross Syria

Continued from Page 1

ing by way of Syria, it was said in unconfirmed reports.

The German planes were reported to have flown to Iraq from the Italians' Dodecanese Islands and landed at Aleppo, in North Syria. From there they were reputedly distributed to various airfields in Iraq.

It was reported here that French authorities in Syria did not oppose the landings after they had received instructions from Vichy. There was no indication that the French forces in Syria were preparing to act with the Germans, but defense precautions were strengthened, it was said here.

Syria has 45 air fields, of which nine are considered good. The principal ones are at Damascus, in the south, and Aleppo, in the north. There also is a good one at Tripoli, Lebanon. The British Press Association said it was understood the Germans planned to conduct their principal operations from the Aleppo base.

RAF Smashes Barracks

British air squadrons are based at Amman, in Eastern Trans-Jordan, and at Er Ramle, west of Jerusalem. Both were established several days ago.

An official communiqué said a "certain number" of German aircraft, carrying "propagandists and agitators and other similar Axis specialists" had arrived in Iraq after the appeal of Iraq Premier Rashid Ali el Gailani for help.

Another communiqué said the RAF and British naval planes were "gradually reducing Iraq insurgents' baracks and other military objectives to ashes."

Barracks at Amara on the Tigris were said to have been sent up in flames.

Nazi Plans Fit In

The extent of the military measures taken by Britain to overcome Iraqi resistance clearly indicates, Korrespondenz said, that "England has gradually become aware of the possible effects which the Iraqi uprising may have on the rest of the Arab world."

That Germany regarded the Iraq developments as fitting in with her own plans in the Near East was indicated by Korrespondenz.

What was called the courageous and gallant attitude displayed by the Government of Premier Rashid Ali el Gailani since the beginning of the conflict, Korrespondenz continued, has "shown Britain that the days are gone when England could cynically step on the rights and liberties of the Arabian people."

Turkey Seeks Mediation

Iraq Defense Minister Madji Shefket presented Iraq's case to President Ismet Inonu in an hour-long conference yesterday and a spokesman for the Iraq legation said Turkey was continuing her efforts to mediate the conflict between the Iraqis and the British.

The spokesman added, however, that no basis for a settlement had yet been reached.

Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu and the Iraq Minister in Ankara were said to have attended the Shefket-Inonu conference, which followed by a day the delivery of Adolf Hitler's message by German Ambassador Franz von Papen.

Vichy Charged With Treason In Aiding Nazis in Syria

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—The French Agency's Cairo correspondent was quoted as saying that pamphlets signed by Gen. Georges Catroux, Free French leader in the Middle East, were dropped last night by airmen of this force.

He added, Reuters said, that General Catroux had broadcast to the French in Syria, urging them to throw off the yoke of the Vichy Government.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French headquarters protested in a statement "in the name of our nation, now gagged and powerless," against the Vichy regime's "policy of treason" in permitting German use of Syrian airdromes.

Pétain Pledge Recalled

"In allowing Syrian airdromes to be used by German planes, the abbettors of the June capitulation have just been guilty of a fresh act of treason," the statement said.

"How could Marshal Pétain, revoking the promise he so recently made publicly, associate himself with a move against the allies of France?

"Frenchmen who had joined General de Gaulle in order to continue the struggle note with deepest sorrow the sad end of a French military leader who now is the mere toy of a small group of conspirators who went over to the enemy.

Not Entitled to Speak

"Free French have never held that the Vichy Government, which was formed without consulting the French people, is entitled to speak on behalf of the Nation. They have always maintained that the action taken by the Vichy Government defies the wishes of the immense majority of the people.

"Faced with this fresh infamy on the part of Admiral Darlan and his accomplices, the Free French wish to state before the whole world that the Vichy Government does not represent France and that the French people must not in any way be involved in that Government's dishonor."

British Retake Salum; Push Ahead in Ethiopia

By the Associated Press

Friday, May 16

Salum has been reoccupied by British troops, it was announced officially by the British at Cairo.

A British Middle East headquarters communiqué said serious casualties had been inflicted on Axis forces which had held the Egyptian border outpost, just across from the Libyan frontier, and some German prisoners had been taken.

Besides reoccupying Salum, the British said Halfaya pass and Musaid, also were retaken.

The German High Command acknowledged that British forces had "penetrated" Salum, but said this was only part of stronger forces which advanced both on that post and Fort Capuzzo in Libya.

Road to Sidi Barrani

Halafaya Pass is a narrow passage just southeast of Salum, between the Mediterranean shore and an inland escarpment. Through it passes the road back to Sidi Barrani, 60 miles within Egypt, which was the high water mark of the Italian advance and the Fascists' strongest forward base.

Beyond Salum, the first important Axis-held position in Libya is Bardia.

If the British gains signal another drive westward into Libya, it will be the third wave of battle back and forward across Italy's prized North African possession.

First the British swept Italian Marshal Rudolfo Graziani's armies back, in rapid succession taking Fort Capuzzo and Salum last Dec. 16 and rolling back the disorganized Italian armies to beyond El Aghelia, Feb. 9.

German-Italian Advance

The combined German-Italian forces swept the British back in a lightning thrust, taking El Agheila March 25, reaching Bardia April 12 and Salum and Fort Capuzzo the next day.

Since then, desert guerilla warfare has been waged along the Libyan-Egyptian frontier, sometimes in blinding sandstorms.

The only exception is Tobruk, where a British garrison has been beleaguered since just after the Axis recapture of Bardia. For a month, the British have held out despite continuous air assault and Axis penetration of part of the Libyan port's outer fortifications. The Germans acknowledged today that the besieged British still were taking the initiative and said a British attack there had been repulsed.

British headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya Colony, meanwhile, announced that imperial forces had occupied Sciasciamanna in Southern Ethiopia, taking prisoners.

In Rome, the High Command announced that British forces were attacking the Italian stronghold of Amba Alaji in northern Ethiopia from all sides, heavily supported by planes and artillery.

The British had earlier reported that approximately 38,000 troops were trapped in the Ama Alaji sector, without hope of escape.

Peanut Vendor Gives 2-Day Sales To Help Greece

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—"Peanuts for Greece" is the newest war relief activity that has hit this town of hundreds of relief agencies. The slogan was coined by John Courtsounis, native of Sparta and for 33 years peanut-vendor to professors and students of Columbia University and to all and sundry who frequent the corner of Broadway and 116th Street.

John had three nephews who fought with Greece against Germany and Italy. He wanted to help the homeland, too. Now he has completed a two-day peanut selling campaign, giving the entire proceeds from his stand to the Columbia Chapter of the American-Hellenic Student Committee which is raising funds for Greek medical aid.

Two days of sales were about all John could donate. Business, he said, hasn't been so good since the depression.

John may not be as well-known a celebrity as Steve Vasilakos, peanut vendor in Executive Avenue, Washington, D. C., who several months ago launched a like campaign. His acquaintances are "big shots" of the University rather than Presidents and Senators. However, "Peanuts for Greece," he estimated might net as much as $50 in aid of needy civilians back home.

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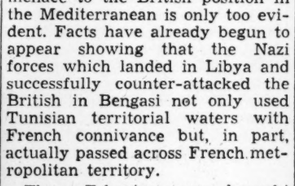
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British Set Hanover Afire, Raid Other German Centers

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Strong forces of Royal Air Force bombers attacked Hanover last night, starting large fires in industrial quarters, and other big British warplanes attacked Berlin, Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Calais, Boulogne and Dieppe, the Air Ministry said today.

Coastal command bombers raided docks and shipping at St. Nazaire and the big German submarine base at Lorient, in France. They also attacked docks at Ijmuiden, the Netherlands, a communiqué said.

The loss of four of the attacking planes was acknowledged.

[In Berlin it was admitted that a number of explosive incendiary bombs were dropped on the outskirts of Berlin last night by British air raiders. Other raiders were reported to have attacked north German cities, causing some damage.]

Nazi aerial activity overnight was described officially as comparatively light and confined largely to coastal areas. Two raiders were reported shot down by British fighters in a pre-dawn dogfight high over the southeast coast.

A few casulaties resulted in one district in England and damage was reported at several points, but no bombs fell in London.

Earlier the Air Ministry announced that three German supply ships were left burning off the Frisian Islands after British bombers attacked an escorted convoy. The three victims of the RAF marksmen were estimated to total 11,000 tons.

Nazi fighting planes swarmed out to defend the convoy, the Air Ministry said, and in the melee that followed each side lost a plane.

Shadow Over the Caucasus: Area Holds Peril for Stalin

By Ann Sa Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the Russian leadership appears to be working hand in glove with the Axis, the Russian people may have a very different point of view. In the Caucasus, for example, where Russia's great oil resources are located, the population is anything but content to see their output heading for Germany.

At the time of the sovietization of Russia the provinces of the Caucasus were opposed to the plan and Joseph Stalin, himself a Georgian, was delegated to bring them into line. This he did, by deportation, expropriation, imprisonment, and execution.

But he did not succeed in breaking the freedom-loving nature of the people. Their émigrés even sought for recognition by the League of Nations of a free Federated Transcaucasia. In this they were unsuccessful but Poland recognized the rights of these people to independence.

A Polish journalist, recently in the Caucasus, tells that while staying at an Intourist hotel at Baku, there were many other hotel guests, all Germans, referred to by the local people as "men with the Fascist walk." These seemed absorbed in papers covered with figures and in visiting refineries, means of transport, examining roads, and other such occupation.

Populace Uneasy

Their activities caused uneasiness among the working folk, who shook their heads and declared the Germans would bring no good. Turks, Armenians, Tatars, once enemies, now are united in Soviet bondage.

Soviet authorities lengthened the working day in the oil industry to 12 hours. The workers knew well for whom it was done—for Herr Hitler. Their indignation rose. There were spontaneous public meetings in the squares and parades with which the GPU could do nothing. Dock hands were the first to strike, the workers in the refineries followed, and soon 20,000 in Baku were out. They poured into the streets, heedless of bullets and blows.

Despite snow-blocked roads villages of the whole province of Azerbaijan soon had the news. Excitement ran high. It was no question of the length of the working day but of independence. Machine guns set up in the windows of the GPU headquarters, the Intourist hotel, the Commissariat of Industry, and other buildings quickly ended the strike. There was no interruption in the Baku radio entertainment and propaganda program while in the cellars of the GPU all those who had opposed the Soviet policy paid for their boldness with their lives. One of these was a former premier of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan, named Bagiroff.

But the quiet in Baku did not mean that there was quiet in the Province. On the contrary, primitive mountain huts that usually were dark in the evenings were lighted by flaring torches and men were gathering from all sides with weapons taken from hiding.

They set out in small groups, met others and in large companies crossed mountain passes considered impossible in winter. Descending into the valleys they seized and disposed of the Soviet authorities in the villages, and with augmented forces went on—the Turkish frontier their goal. For the Turks of the Caucasus the new Turkey is "the promised land," and now they had heard that Turkey had thrown in its lot with the Allies. They were going to offer Azerbaijan to Turkey; and Baku would be a royal gift.

German Troops Appeared

The met with disillusionment and punishment. "To maintain order" and to assure oil deliveries, German troops appeared in Transcaucasia, reinforcing the experts and technical men. In March, 1940, it was learned in Iran that the Soviet authorities had removed the entire Mohammedan population from the Turkish-Soviet border, that all railroad stations in the Caucasus had German guards, and that German specialists were superintending the fortification of the Soviet-Turkish frontier. But none of these things had changed the attitude of the people. They still were waiting for their opportunity.

The Georgians took no part in this movement. This was not because they were not in sympathy, but because they knew there was no hope of maintaining independence without support of the Allies. Before the invasion of Poland there had been a pro-German element in Georgia and among the émigrés. Disliking Mr. Stalin, they had regarded Herr Hitler as their coming liberator. The Nazi attack on Poland changed that and the German-Soviet Pact undid all the patient German propaganda work of years. The Georgians are still biding their time.

Of the proposed federation there remains the northern Caucasus region. Whoever holds it controls Russian oil.

This waiting and watching in southern Russia for a chance to start the crumbling of the Soviet Union cannot be unknown to Mr. Stalin. In the past dissatisfied members of the Union have expressed their desire to withdraw and have been refused. Some tried insurrection. They have all learned patience. What actually is going on in these several states the outside world does not know. Perhaps Mr. Stalin does, and that is one reason why he has been doing all he can to avoid war.

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Denmark Ousts Consuls Who Aid de Kauffmann

Men in three U. S. cities charged with supporting deposed Danish Minister to Washington

BERLIN, May 16 (AP)—The Danish Government has dismissed its consuls in New York, San Francisco, and Chicago for refusing to break off relations with Henrik de Kauffmann, deposed Danish Minister to Washington, according to DNB, Official German news agency.

Mr. de Kauffmann was dismissed last month for signing agreements authorizing the establishment of United States bases on Greenland and the sale of Danish ships in America to the United States Government.

In view of an assertion by Mr. de Kauffmann that the majority of Danish consular and diplomatic officials approved his action, DNB said, the Danish Government found it necessary to demand that all its representatives in the United States break off relations with him and file a declaration of loyalty.

The consuls in New York, San Francisco and Chicago refused to comply and also refused to return to Copenhagen to report, the German news agency declared. The Danish Foreign Office (under virtual control of Germany) therefore proposed their dismissal, which was approved May 13 by royal decree.

Wide World

Danes Acclaim Their Sovereign

King Christian, elderly Monarch of the little Kingdom, is brought to the verge of tears by the cheers and tokens of esteem of his people on leaving Amalienborg Castle for his usual morning ride on April 9, the first anniversary of the German occupation of the Baltic land.

Danes Pay Heavily

The following summary of conditions in Denmark was written by an authority on Danish affairs who has access to direct sources of information.

Of all the nations living under the German heel, Denmark merits particular interest, for it is, so to speak, the model child in Herr Hitler's kindergarten, the showpiece in the German sample box of conquest.

Here is a nation which made no attempts at military resistance and its own King, its Socialist Prime Minister, its Parliament; its cities are intact and altogether it is held up as an object lesson to Norway and other nations which refused to follow the same course.

But even in Denmark all is not a bed of roses. When on July 8 of last year the Copenhagen Cabinet was revamped in accordance with conditions, it still included at least one man who was persona non grata to the Germans—dapper, lively Christmas Möller, then Minister of Commerce and long-time leader of the Conservative Party.

Last November, Mr. Möller, feeling uneasy at seeing the German debt to the Danish National Bank—for the wholesale looting of Denmark's resources—approach the billion-crown mark, expressed some doubts in public as to his country's chances of ever collecting any of that amount.

As a result the German Minister, Herr von Renthe Fink, who is virtually the "Reichskommissar" for Denmark, demanded Mr. Möller's immediate resignation. Mr. Möller, according to latest reports, has become practically a prisoner of the Gestapo.

The Greenland Incident

Again in the case of Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister to the United States who was accused of overstepping his authority in signing the Greenland Pact with the State Department, there can be no doubt whatever that he acted with at least some authorization from Denmark.

Yet the Copenhagen Government has now indicted Mr. de Kauffmann on a charge of high treason and for violating a Nazi-inspired "spy law" that came into force last January. The controlling hand in this affair is obvious.

The Danish press too provides a good illustration of the real state of affairs. There still are a wide variety of newspapers, from the Nazi "Faedrelandet"—which was founded with German money two years ago—to the Communist "Arbejderbladet." The Government press still lashes away at Dr. Clausen's home-brand of Nazi-ism, while carefuly avoiding of course the larger issue of German Naziism. In the foreign sections of the papers one becomes aware of the German censorship. The Danish press and radio's news coverage, ever since the invasion, has emphasized dispatches of Germany's DNB agency, and is being carefully directed so as to make a German victory look unavoidable in the end.

All reports from Denmark agree that the occupation army is behaving with excellent discipline. The Nazi soldiers who, after years of special training, were sent to invade the peaceful neighbor country had, among their instructions, orders to "make themselves popular at all cost," and they are trying hard to live up to it.

However, this is proving a hopeless task. The Danish population, while reciprocating the correct behavior of the unbidden guests, has become, in one year of occupation, bitterly anti-German.

Economy Shattered

The chief reason why the German soldiers, in spite of their stern instructions, have conspicuously failed to become popular is the distressing economic plight which has resulted for the Danes from the invasion.

Whatever the final outcome of this war may be, it is a safe guess that Denmark will be a loser. If Germany should win—and at least nine out of ten Danes pray that it may not—Denmark may or may not get back some of the money which that country owes it; but even if it does, payments are likely to be made in German consumers' goods rather than in cash, and that will not help much to rebuild Denmark's shattered econony.

If the Nazis lose, the Danes may be told by the conquerors that the claims of nations who have fought in arms and suffered destruction have a precedence over those of a country that did not lift a finger to avert the disaster which has befallen it now.

The Danes are forced to look on, impotent and passive, while their once prosperous country is being systematically stripped of its one great asset—the first-rate livestock on which Denmark's whole economic structure rests.

British Market Gone

Before the invasion Denmark's economy was principally based on exports to Great Britain. Roughly three fourths of Denmark's farming produce used to go to the British market, where, in recent years, some 98 per cent of Danish bacon, 76 per cent of Danish butter and 75 per cent of Danish eggs were sold. The only Danish staple products of which Germany, even prior to the invasion, got a lion's share was livestock.

The British paid for their purchases in pounds, for which the Danish farmer could again buy, on the world markets, essential raw materials—artificial fertilizers and fodder concentrates for his livestock.

Fodder and fertilizers are gone now, and even if the Germans were not taking their livestock away on the scale as they do, the Danish farmers would have to slaughter it because they cannot keep it up any longer.

All the butter, bacon, eggs, cheese which used to go to Britain are now shipped to Germany. Since November last year, even butter and milk have been rationed in Denmark.

Livestock Disappearing

An unheard-of massacre of livestock has taken place which threatens to destroy the very fundamentals of Danish economy. Informed Danish sources in this country claim that by the end of last year already one third of the cattle and one half of the pigs and chickens that were Denmark's pride had been slaughtered or transported to Germany.

There may be some overstatement in this but even the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome reported a few weeks ago that Denmark's stock of pigs had fallen from 3,066,000 heads in April, 1940, to 1,968,000 in January, 1941.

The Nazis have their own way of remedying the fodder situation. A few months ago, some 25,000 heads of Danish cattle were forcibly "evacuated" to richer pastures—it was officially stated—in Lorraine, France, where German settlers were moving in en masse, on the heels of the ousted French farmers.

In addition to these more or less forced deliveries to Germany, there is another way by which the German debt to Denmark is constantly increased. After the invasion, an "economic advisory board" which the Nazis set up in Copenhagen went about liquidating almost the entire Danish industry with the exception of shipbuilding yards, oil refineries, cement factories, and other plants which were considered vital from the military point of view. Non-essential industries, by contrast, were systematically squeezed out of business, in order to make room for imports of more goods from Germany.

This policy naturally resulted in a sudden increase of unemployment.

Relief Payments Cut

Concurrently, the German "advisers" enforced a substantial curtailment of unemployment insurance and relief payments. In this manner, the screws were put on tens of thousands of Danish workers to accept work in Germany, at salaries ranging from 60 to 100 dollars a month.

Some 50,000 Danish jobless have thus been absorbed. Each worker is allowed to send up to 125 marks (60 dollars) of his earnings home to his family in Denmark, and nearly all do. This money is not paid from German funds, though. The German Government, instead, issues a draft on the Danish National Bank which charges Germany's account for it—again for settlement after victory.

Denmark is paying, and paying heavily, for the privilege of having a big German Army operating on its soil. This "protection" costs Denmark 104,000,000 crowns a year.

Actually, Denmark has already paid for at least four years of "protection," for, immediately after the invasion, the German High Command obtained from the Danish National Bank a "loan" of 400,000,000 crowns on account of future contributions for the maintenance of the "protective" force.

Still another example of the systematic looting of Danish resources by the Nazis was recently told to this writer. Last winter when the Danes were badly in need of fuel, the Nazis promised to supply them with 3,000,000 tons of coal, if the Germans, whose transport facilities have been thrown somewhat out of order by war, could "borrow" the necessary rolling-stock for the conveyance. Denmark agreed and 700 locomotives with thousands of freight wagons were sent to Germany to get the coal. That was the last to be heard of both the rolling-stock and the coal.

Danes Celebrate First Legal Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen, Denmark

Despite Denmark's present condition of subjection to Germany, the little Nation has just celebrated the 700th anniversary of the so-called Jutland Code of Laws, the first codification of Danish laws. Celebrations were held in presence of King Christian, Crown Prince Frederik and other members of the Royal Family.

It was noted that during the ceremony, which included the singing of Danish national songs, the King sat motionless and with bowed head throughout.

German Planes in Syria Likened to U. S. Lend-Lease

BERLIN, May 16 (AP)—France merely would be applying the American lend-lease principle if it permitted German passage through Syria in order to get at the British in Iraq, informed commentators asserted today.

Authorized sources neither would confirm nor deny, however, that German planes actually would pass through Syria. Nor would they make any comment which in any way could be regarded as official.

On the other hand, they were willing to discuss the matter unofficially from the viewpoint of the German man in the street.

It is strictly the French Government's affair, these sources said emphatically, in answer to all questions regarding Syria.

As seen through the eyes of the man in the street, the question can be reduced to a simple formula that, rightly or wrongly, France is accused of permitting passage through French territory of war material destined for another country.

Roosevelt Action Cited

Now, it is argued by the man in the street, who took the initiative in getting away from the old conception of neutrality?

Clearly, they said, it was President Roosevelt in permitting, for instance, that British ships be repaired in American harbors, even if it takes weeks.

At best, it is contended, German planes would pause for only a few hours in nonbelligerent country.

Britain and the United States, it is pointed out further, never got excited when war materials moved through neutral countries, provided these materials were intended for Britain or its allies.

Then, it is asked, why object to France's giving similar permission for passage of war potentials intended to help the Axis?

The man in the street, it was explained, energetically rejects any "holier than thou attitude" of Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, who refers to the moral aspects of France's action in Syria.

Remember "Hunger War"

The English should remember Dakar and Oran and "the hunger war on civilians" before speaking of morals, these Germans asserted.

As regards the British claim that France, no longer being a member of the League of Nations, has no right to dispose of mandated Syria as it pleases, it was said the man in the street remembers that Britain did nothing to deny Japan's right to rule over mandated regions even after it left the League.

Asked whether reports of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Germany and Iraq were correct, authorized sources said they could "not yet" say anything on that point.

They also declined to answer a query as to whether it was true that German war materials already were moving toward Iraq via Soviet Russia.

Relations with Turkey were said to have made "added progress" but no details could be elicited regarding German Ambassador Franz von Papen's visits to Turkish statesmen.

Calm After-War Thinking Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 16—America must build its fortitude today through education rather than emotional propaganda, if it is to avoid a repetition of the emotional letdown which followed the first World War, Dr. Lyman Bryson, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University and newly-elected Chairman of the American Association for Adult Education, told the final session of the Association's annual convention here May 14.

The "appalling aftermath" of the first World War, resulting in extreme isolationism, depression and anti-social measures, was in reality the "emotional reaction after an emotional debauch that was whipped up by propaganda," Dr. Bryson declared. Education concerning the threat to America and the need for action would produce the same results of alertness and drive as would propaganda, without the aftermath, he held.

Harry W. Chase, Chancellor of New York University, became new President of the Association, succeeding Dr. Harry W. Overstreet.

An Early Dormitory

Old East dormitory, at the University of North Carolina, was erected in 1794.

Pétain Hails Talks With Nazis As Path to French Comeback

VICHY, France, May 16 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain told Frenchmen last night that, if successful in current negotiations with Germany, "France will be able to rise above her defeat and maintain her world rank as a European and colonial power."

The impression is gained that the French feel they are forced to negotiate with Germany in order to live. Informed circles, for example, say there is less than a two-months supply of wheat in France and that essential gasoline supplies will be exhausted by June 1.

The reaction of the French "man in the street"—and perhaps of Admiral Darlan as well—apparently is that it doesn't make any difference what the negotiations are called, "collaboration" or any other name, so long as France gets a breathing spell.

On the other hand, there are numbers of Frenchmen who are committed to out-and-out collaboration with Germany.

The influential paper, Le Temps, said:

"By its geographical position, facing the continents of the Western Hemisphere, by the prestige of a friendship which has never failed (with the United States), France happily, when such an hour comes, can go to work to bring together those which cannot be forever excluded if supremacy of the white race is to be saved."

The paper added, however, "it still is necessary to admit that France must carry out her duty of solidarity within the framework of the new Europe."

This is the text of Marshal Pétain's two-minute, suddenly announced radio message on the negotiations still continuing between Adolf Hitler and Admiral Jean Darlan, French Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister:

"Frenchmen!

"You have learned that Admiral Darlan recently had an interview with the Chancellor in Germany. I had approved the idea of such a meeting.

"This new interview permits us to light up the pathway to the future and continue discussions undertaken with the German Government.

"Today it is no longer up to public opinion, often worried because ill-informed, to weigh our chances, measure our risks, judge our actions.

"It is up to you, the French to follow me without mental reservations on the road of honor and of national interest.

"If in the strict discipline of our public mentality we are able successfully to carry on the negotiations under way, France will be able to rise above her defeat and maintain her world rank as a European and Colonial power.

"That, my friends, is all I have to tell you today."

A few minutes before Marshal Pétain's speech, full censorship was restablished on all stories concerning the German-French negotiations.

The censorship applied to all foreign correspondents except Germans.

Insurance Pact

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The German radio reported from Vichy that French and German insurance companies had made an agreement which in effect would exclude British insurance and reinsurance companies from the French market.

The radio said that this was in fact only a legalization of the situation existing since the armistice, which had the effect of suspending all obligations of British insurance firms in France.

Control of Aliens

VICHY, France, May 16 (AP)—A decree is anticipated shortly creating a supercommittee named by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan to control all foreigners, especially Jews, in the French Empire.

The committee is expected to have wide powers to conduct investigations concerning foreigners and be in complete charge of all such inquiries.

Reports of the impending decree were heard in the wake of a round-up of 5,000 foreign Jews in Paris and hundreds of jobless foreign refugees in Marseille, many of whom were waiting to leave the country.

Ottawa Undisturbed

OTTAWA, May 16 (AP)—The status of the French islands of St. Pierre-Miquelon—if Premier Philippe Pétain places the French Empire in Germany's sphere of influence—has not been the subject of any formal discussions in Ottawa, a Government spokesman said last night.

He said that so far as he knew no such discussions are planned for the immediate future, despite indications the Vichy Government is swinging closer to Germany.

The islands lie near Newfoundland, but have little commercial or military value.

It was said here that regardless of what happens in France, the islands lie within the defense area off the Atlantic Coast and that it was difficult to see how the islands could be of any practical use to the enemy, regardless of who had nominal control over them.

Appeal to Quebec

OTTAWA, May 16 (AP)—Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe in a French-language radiocast appealed last night to his native Quebec Province for recruits for the fighting forces and declared that "simple common sense commands us to rise as one man against the monstrous claims of the Nazis."

Mr. Lapointe, whose speech was carried over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's French network, reaffirmed his opposition to conscription for overseas service, but said his mesage to young Quebec men was: "Your duty is to answer the call to swell the ranks of our Army."

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Hong Kong Parley Irks Japan

SHANGHAI, May 16 (AP)—With high American, Chinese, and British officials gathered in Hong Kong or en route there, Chinese and Japanese newspapers focused attention today on the British Crown Colony as the scene of possibly significant conferences.

The Chinese press asserted that officials of the three Nations would confer on Far Eastern problems and forecast a swift increase in American aid for China following the arrival in Chungking of Clarence E. Gauss, new United States Ambassador to China.

Chinese newspapers pictured Japan as greatly perturbed over the gathering in Hong Kong of so many American diplomats and military officials.

Mr. Gauss, who will arrive tomorrow in Hong Kong en route to his post, was presumed to be getting a first-hand picture of the military situation in China from Capt. J. M. Creighton, retiring Naval Attaché. They boarded the liner President Garfield in Shanghai to accompany the new Ambassador to Hong Kong.

Mr. Gauss will confer in Hong Kong with Nelson T. Johnson, who has left the United States Ambassadorship in Chungking to become Minister to Australia, Brig. Gen. Henry Clagett, Commander of the United States Air Corps in the Philippines, and Maj. J. M. McHugh, Captain Creighton's successor in Chungking.

The Japanese press reported that Chinese officials now in Hong Kong include Dr. C. T. Wang, Former Ambassador to Washington, and Wei Tao-Ming, Ambassador-designate to Vichy.

A conference of British press attachés in the Far East also is being held in Hong Kong.

Winant Hails U. S. 'Canadians'

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, May 16 (AP)—United States Ambassador John G. Winant reviewed a Royal Canadian regiment today and stopped to chat with each of its 16 United States natives.

Of Adam Kowalski, Detroit, he inquired:

"When did you enlist?"

Mr. Kowalski told the Ambassador he had enlisted two years ago and said Ambassador Winant replied:

"You beat us to it."

Fred Cooper, Little Rock, Ark., who said he was a former university student and State highway employee, told reporters Mr. Winant asked him if he would be interested in joining an infantry unit composed of American volunteers similar to the Eagle Squadron in the Royal Air Force.

"I told him we would all like this very much," Mr. Cooper said.

After reviewing the troops, however, when he was queried about this reported conversation, Ambassador Winant said he would "prefer not to be asked that question."

To Paul B. McDaniel of New York, the Ambassador remarked: "You remind me of my old sergeant major in the last war."

He talked longest with Downell Van de Voort of Montgomery, Ala.

"No," Mr. Winant answered when someone asked if he were surprised to find 16 United States men with one Canadian regiment.

"We have a very real relation with the Canadian forces. For a hundred years we have had an unguarded frontier between us. Today we have established a common frontier against an alien enemy."

"As Americans," Ambassador Winant told Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, the Canadian Corps commander, "we are proud of this great American unit. It is good to come here and find Americans standing by as guardians of Democracy."

Tokyo Doubts Mediation In 'China Affair'

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—Koh Ishii, spokesman for the Cabinet Bureau of Information, said today that Kumataro Honda, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, and Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka undoubtedly had reached agreement that mediation in China by a third power was impossible.

Mr. Honda was quoted here six days ago as saying that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was determined that Japan must negotiate any possible peace move through the United States. He conferred yesterday with Mr. Matsuoka.

Frequent newspaper comment of a greater freedom of trade for China as a probable Government policy was confirmed by Mr. Ishii.

Between Two Fires

By the Associated Press

Japan's sudden talk of peace in China, with all its contradictions, reflects the dire economic straits as the result of their unsuccessful effort through four long years to demonstrate that 70,000,000 Nipponese can sit on 458,000,000 Chinese and keep them down.

Another reason is Tokyo's desire to be free to deal with any situation growing out of the fast moving European war. For one thing, Japan is greatly worried for fear America will enter the conflict. It is understood that representatives of the Triple Alliance—Germany, Italy, and Japan—have been conferring on that point in Rome the past few days.

Then, the Japanese want to be in position to get their share of the spoils, if any. That is to say, they wish to be prepared to take advantage of any opportunity which arises. If Herr Hitler is victor, there should be some rich spoils in the Netherlands Indies and among the British possessions.

Demand Settlement

The question of peace with China has become a paramount issue in Japan. The Government has been actively considering the position recently. The press has been increasingly insistent that the "China affair" be settled quickly to aid the progress of Japan's program for a Greater East Asia, and that means spread of Japanese hegemony.

But the Japanese have discovered to their dismay that dismissal of the Chinese conquest is easier said than done—a fine exemplification of the Oriental adage that he who rides a tiger finds it difficult to dismount. They now find themselves in the uncomfortable position of having either to continue the costly conflict or withdraw and admit failure—unless they can drag Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek into a peace conference.

General Chiang, however, being of determined disposition and having the backing of 5,000,000 soldiers, declines to enter any horse deal with the enemy. On the contrary he has announced that with the material and financial help of America he is prepared to give the Japanese a trouncing. If there is peace at all, he avers, it must come through mediation of the United States.

Small wonder then that the Nipponese blame the United States for their failure to achieve their brand of peace, saying America's action in supporting China has fortified General Chiang to continue resistance. And in truth, it would be difficult to refute this allegation, the United States having made no bones of advertising that it is backing democracies against aggression.

Since the Japanese started their conquest nearly four years ago they have won control of some 900,000 square miles of China's richest territory, with a population of 200,000,000. The greatest seaports and manufacturing cities of the country are included. The casualties have been mountainous and the cost colossal.

Treasures Questionable

In theory the Japanese have made themselves masters of vast wealth. Actually the refusal of large sections of the Chinese population to co-operate in business and government has rendered the treasures of questionable value.

While the Chinese in the occupied territories have fought the invaders silently with the weapon of nonco-operation, General Chiang with his millions of troops has kept up a steady military harassment. At last it has become apparent to the Japanese that the war might go on indefinitely and still end in stalemate. Experts say Nippon's economic structure won't stand the strain.

Japan's position is difficult. General Chiang has declared that complete withdrawal of the Japanese from his country must be a prelude to peace. Even should he compromise on that, Tokyo would have to swallow a lot of pride.

Meanwhile, both the United States and Britain have been growing firmer in their attitudes toward Japan. This fact undoubtedly has increased its desire for peace.

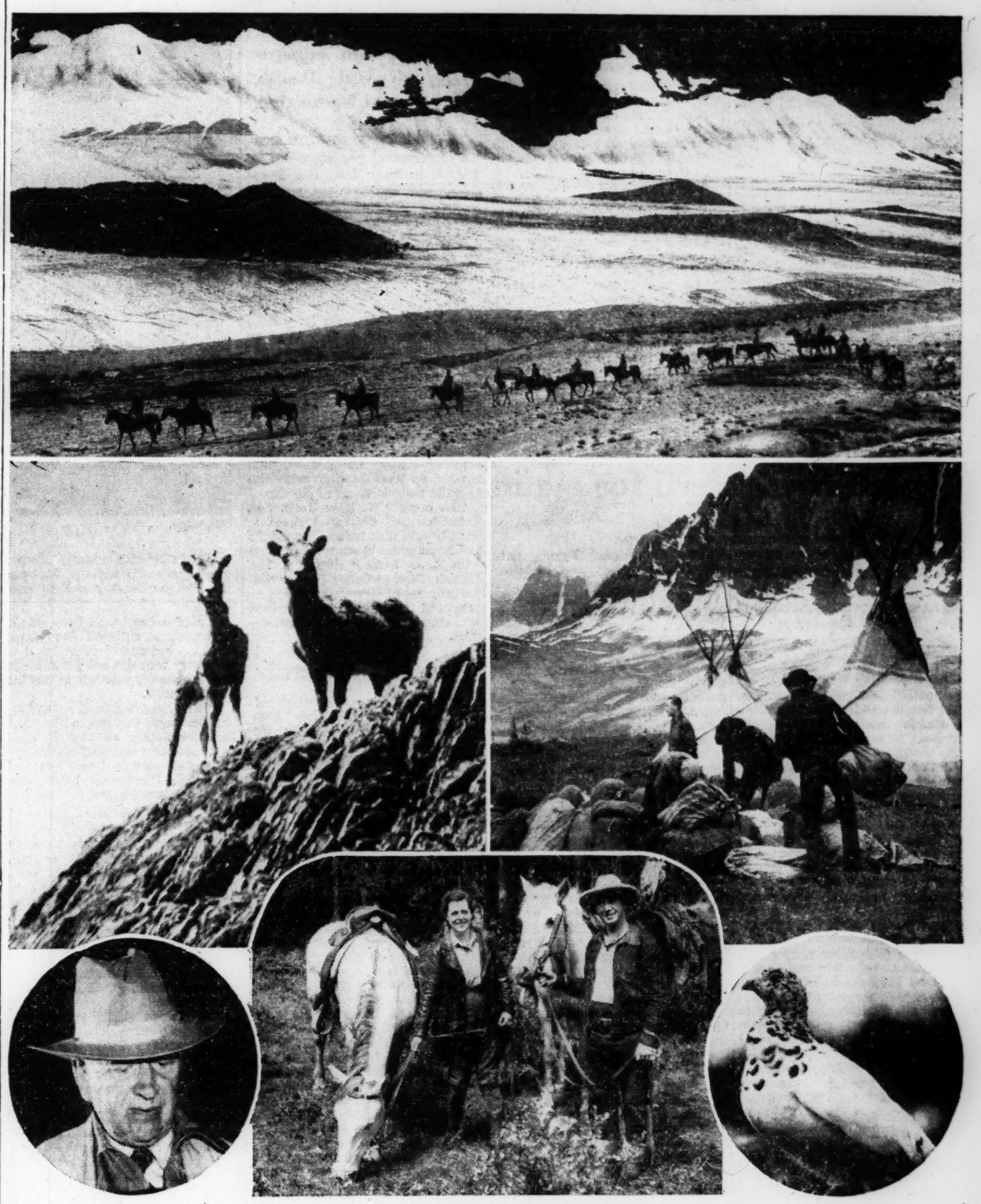
It would be interesting to know how Japan's thoughts regarding its position have been influenced by the Hess incident. There is no doubt that the flight of Herr Hitler's deputy is producing a tremendous repercussion among supporters of the Axis.

'Hand-to-Mouth' in Eire

DUBLIN, May 16 (AP)—Minister of Finance Sean T. O'Kelly, completing the budget speech in the Dail, said last night the people of Eire "generally are living a hand-to-mouth existence."

"Unless there is a change in the shipping situation, I do not know where the revenue will come from after nine or 10 months," he added.

On the Trail in Canada's Rockies



Close to the Roof of the World

Top: Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies move along under the Palisades on the Wolverine Plateau. Center left: Mountain Sheep clinging to rocky clefts. Center right: Campers checking the duffle at Helmet Creek Camp. Bottom left: Dr. John Murray Gibbon, founder of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies. Bottom center: The new President and his wife, Mrs. W. U. Bardwell of Chicago. Bottom right: White Tail ptarmigan showing transition from winter to summer plumage.

Trail Riders to Cover Old Canadian Routes

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Two historic trails of Western Canada, blazed by early explorers, missionaries or fur-traders, will be traversed between July 25 and July 29 on the 60-mile trek of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies.

Led by their President, William U. Bardwell, of Chicago, the 70-odd riders and their 80-odd packhorses will start from Banff in the Canadian Rockies and spend the five days on high altitude trails, sleeping under canvas at night on their visit to 12,000-foot Mount Assiniboine.

The Trail Riders will go by bus from Banff to Canmore where their mounts will be waiting. Crossing White Man's Pass the cavalcade proceeds via the Three Sisters peaks to Spray Lakes for the first camp. Continuing along Bryant Creek past eight-mile-long Marvel Lake, the trail runs close by Marvel Peak, Mt. Mercer, Mt. Turner, Gibraltar Rock and Mt. Allenby (each above 9,000 feet high) and so over Assiniboine Pass to the Mount Assiniboine (12,000 feet) camp on the shore of Lake Magog, where two days will be spent.

As in past years, the Trail Riders of 1941 will hail from all over the United States and Canada. Democratic in constitution, the membership is open to all, irrespective of age, sex, creed, color, or profession, the preservation of wild life, birds, animals and flowers being one of its main objectives.

Sister Organization

Founded in 1924 by Dr. John Murray Gibbon, Canadian poet and author, it now has a sister organization, "The Skyline Trail Hikers," which caters to the hiking fraternity.

Those who have taken the Trail Riders' trek in past years return with glowing accounts of the spectacular scenery seen at first hand. Last year, for example, the route skirted three of Canada's national parks, Banff, Kootenay, and Yoho. One of the riders who made last year's journey has this to say:

"Starting out from Marble canyon where we arrived by bus from Banff, the headquarters of the organization, we found the horses tethered in the woods, saddled and ready. It was a real Western scene, ranchboys in chapps and cowboy hats. Tall, lean, dusky-skinned Indians of the Stony tribe from Morley, looking handsome and romantic in gay colored shirts and black ten gallon hats. The horses, whinnying and eager to be off.

"Leaving Marble Canyon, we crossed the Ochre Creek just where it enters the Vermilion River. Close by are big scoops in the red earth, where the Indians used to take the clay and bake it to a powder which was then mixed with oil and used for war paint and decoration.

Veritable Fairyland

"From here the trail rises in elevation, following more or less the source of the Tumbling Creek for about seven miles. Stopping for lunch on the meadows then up and on again we gain in elevation reaching the Washma Wapta Glacier over the Wolverine Plateau which borders the timberline. This immense terrace of alpland is covered with flowers of every hue. Here the palisades rise sheer up like embattlements 1,500 feet high with hanging glaciers draping over the edges.

"While much of the Plateau is above timberline, Mountain Larch fringes the southern slopes and makes a veritable fairyland. From this vantage point a kaleidoscopic panorama meets the eye at every angle, among which is the famous valley of the ten peaks, which forms the southern barricade of Morraine Lake.

"The second day's ride was a stiff one, most of it through freshly broken trail, but the views . . a different picture at every turn. Mt. Sharp, 9,994 feet, the twin towers of Mt. Goodsir, 12,000 feet, flanked the trail all the way. We made a big drop in elevation, zigzagging down hill until we came to the banks of the McArthur Creek, where our second camp was pitched. After a hearty repast we gathered around the big campfire for a sing-song.

"The third day's ride was a steady climb over cool forest trails beside McArthur Creek, passing under lee of Mt. Owen and Misco. Taking a side trip to Lake McArthur which is above timberline we caught our first glimpse of mountain goats. Nimble and surefooted they stepped from crag to crag and were lost to sight. Here too we encountered the Hoary or whistling Marmot, popping up from among boulders at we rude intruders of peace and quiet. A mother Ptarmigan and her brood of chicks moved nonchalantly on their way, unperturbed at our appearance.

"The third and fourth night's camp was held in the pass, Sunday being observed as a layover day. Some went fishing in nearby lakes or stream, others hiked or rode, and most of us just stayed around camp and got better acquainted with each other."

Matsuoka Confers With Red Envoy After U. S. Parley

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka conferred at length today with Soviet Russian Ambassador Constantin Smetanin and reliable sources said their conversation was concerned with general European affairs.

The conference followed sessions by Mr. Matsuoka with United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, and German Ambassador Maj. Gen. Eugene Ott.

Official sources remained silent on the significance of these conferences but provisions of the Russian-Japanese neutrality pact undoubtedly entered into the discussions, observers said.

After the talk with Mr. Smetanin, Mr. Matsuoka received Helmuth Wohlthat, head of the German Economic Mission.

The one logical way for Japanese products to reach Germany, in view of the British Navy's control of the seas, would be over Russia's trans-Siberian railway.

Florida Auto Licenses Revoked in Safety Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Following through the safety measure to promote safe highways in Jacksonville and surrounding vicinity, the State motor vehicle driver's licenses of 27 Duval County residents have been revoked since Jan. 1, 1941, according to County Judge J. Ollie Edmunds.

The majority were for "driving while under the influence of liquor." Of the 27 licenses revoked, 14 were revoked in Georgia courts, one in St. Johns County, one in Alachua County and the remainder in Duval County courts.

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The Hotel Way Is the Sure Way

Poster issued by the American Hotel Association for its observance of National Hotel Week, June 1 to 7, inclusive. The poster is being nationally distributed.

Hotels Asset to Community, Theme of National 'Week'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—The third annual National Hotel Week, sponsored by the American Hotel Association, will be observed from June 1 to 7, inclusive, in an effort to dramatize hotels as "an asset to the community, a service to the Nation."

Hotels in all parts of the United States, with the co-operation of newspapers, radio stations and radiocast sponsors, public speakers and municipal officials, will make the week an occasion for stressing the importance of hostelries in the national life.

Leonard K. Thomson of Miami, Fla., chairman of the Association's National Hotel Week Committee, said the principal theme of the observance this year would be to emphasize the service given by the Nation's 16,000 recognized hotels in the way of comfort and security.

"We all know, hotelmen as well as everybody else, that the American home is one of the greatest institutions on earth," Thomas D. Green, executive director of the Association, said.

"Home Away From Home"

"The hotel at best is really only another form of the home, and managers in the operation of their hotels have always striven to approximate as much as possible the freedom and privacy of a home, at the same time adding in the service such embellishments as are only possible when many homes are combined under one roof with a single executive direction."

Hotel officials declared that although there was not much fanfare about it, the hotel industry was doing its part for national defense. Not only do Federal government officials find it necessary to put up at hostelries, but many civilian employees of the Government engaged in defense work are sheltered in hotels. In addition, hotels are also doing their bit by guarding against waste of food.

A breakdown of the "hotel dollar" in an effort to show how the hotel aids other portions of the community discloses, the association said, that 28 cents goes for various supplies and services, including insurance; 36 for pay roll, including social security taxes; 20 cents for food, beverages and other merchandise, 8 cents for depreciation, 7 cents for real estate taxes and 1 cent for the hotel.

Tourists "See America"

American hotels are becoming increasingly important, officials of the hotel associatoin declared, due to the diversion of more and more American shipping to defense needs. Persons who formerly traveled to South America and other foreign ports are finding their opportunities more restricted and are turning their travel interests toward "seeing America."

Statistics give evidence of the magnitude of the hotel industry, Mr. Thomson declared. He said the industry ranks seventh among the giant enterprises of the United States and its purchases aid the national economy.

The American Hotel Association, headed by Franklin Moore, comprises 6,000 members in all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico. It has affiliated associations in every State and publishes the Hotel Redbook, official directory of hotels. The purpose of the association is to protect and further the interests of the hotel industry.

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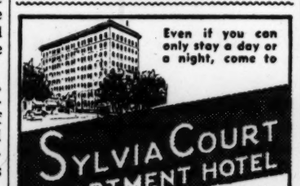

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Australia and New Zealand Widen Army Role

CANBERRA, Australia, May 16 (Australian Associated Press)—Army Minister Percy Spender has announced that the War Cabinet has decided to appoint a general officer commanding all military forces in Australia.

The new commander will have complete responsibility for Australia's defensive strategy, including the disposition and co-ordination of forces within the Commonwealth.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The recent announcement that Australia has four divisions abroad indicates that that country will operate a field Army of two corps as it did in the World War. To these four divisions, it is almost certain, the new armored division will be added; there is no present intention of converting a mechanized division into an armored one as far as can be learned here.

The forecast that about six divisions would be fielded by Australia and New Zealand now appears near realization. New Zealand has an astonishing number of men abroad, and in recent weeks has sent them away faster than at any time in the World War. The objective appears to have been to get these men away before the spring submarine campaign was launched.

Consequently it appears the New Zealand total is much bigger than might have been expected. Present estimates place it at around 50,000 men, though the size of the front-line force remains undisclosed. In any event both New Zealand and Australia are now prepared for all happenings in this decisive year, and it would not vastly matter if they could not send away another man from their shores until 1942. Present supplies of men in the various war theaters are ample for all needs, military chiefs say.

Remolding Old Army

Transfer to the Middle East of the Australian and New Zealand forces which were switched to Britain at the time of Itay's entry of the war is regarded here as finally remolding the old Anzac Army, which fought together in decisive struggles of the World War. With this reassembly of the old fighting force it is expected that the Anzacs will be used as a crack Army once again.

The strength of that Army is difficult to assess. In the early war days the Australans were planning on the basis of a 20,000 division. Even if modern methods have cut their strength their four divisions would appear to have an operating strength of around 60,000 men. New Zealanders who in the World War supplied Britain with around two divisions, may be expected to do so again in which case the Antipodean Army would stand at about 100,000 men.

These Anzacs are now no longer the raw, unequipped, scantily officered men who were mobilized for the first time 18 months ago. Many of them have been training now for rising two years. Officers have graduated from the ranks, equipment of the latest and best British type is available, and many Australians and some New Zealanders have been tested out in the campaign which they expected to fight—moping up Mussolini's North African units.

Mechanization Pushed

The morale of these men could scarcely be better. They have complete faith in themselves, they are tough, individualist characters, and the Australian dash and effronttry is matched by a dour streak in the New Zealanders which in the World War enabled them to move up to the front line without noise and kept them standing around in grim silence when under intense shell fire. The two nations thus both contribute something of their own to this new Anzac Army.

Meanwhile mechanization of the new Australian Army is being pushed ahead so fast, it is learned, that auto transport drivers are not being enlisted in sufficient numbers to keep step with it. Recent enlistments of drivers to serve with forces in northern Australia have been excellent, but appeals have continued to be made. The urgency of the situation here was also stressed in published announcements.

To help toward the solution of the problem Army leaders have now hoisted the age limit for competent drivers to 45, both for home defense and foreign service and invited enlistment in both branches at expeditionary force rates of pay which are normally higher than those for home service troops.

In boosting the age limit Army chiefs had in view the many men eager to serve in this war who have been debarred by the previous age limitation. They also sought to conserve youthful man power for fighting services where youth and physical fitness counts.

The engineers depot is also seeking metal workers, such as engineers and fitters, and is making special appeals for them. In other directions all signs show the force to be well supplied. Men recently mobilized have been on the waiting list for months and have found their turn come round only after mobilization camps have been filled and emptied several times.

Australians in War

MELBOURNE, May 16 (Australian Associated Press)—Since the outbreak of war until close to the end of last March 156,643 men had volunteered to enlist for overseas service with the Australian Imperial Forces. Of this total the Australian man-power committee held back only 4,711 men, who had reserved occupations, according to Labor Minister Harold E. Holt.

Almost 200,000 men between the ages of 20 and 24 were called up during 1940 under compulsory national service within the Commonwealth and of this total only one-tenth were medically unfit, and one-seventh were men with reserved occupations.

Defence officials say that many thousands of reserved occupationists did not offer themselves for overseas service because they knew they would not be accepted.

Labor Minister Holt has proposed formation of a man power priority organization which would decide priority claims of the different industries. He is also investigating a labor shortage in farm industries.

Screen and Stage News in Hollywood and Boston—Week-End Radio

Story of Jazz to Be Told In 'Birth of the Blues'

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Paramount will attempt to tell the whole story of jazz in its Bing Crosby picture, "Birth of the Blues." Facts will be handled with dramatic license. The picture will be centered around Basin Street, New Orleans, in 1910, and will attempt to show the difficulties encountered by the white band which first introduced negro rhythms to white audiences.

People hearing this music for the first time are said to have left cafés where it was being played, complained to the management, and sometimes to have rioted to the extent of breaking up the instruments of the musicians.

* * *

Negro jazz bands preceded the white bands into the north—though the picture slides over this—and jazz soon found its adherents by the thousands. It is sometimes defended today even in the highest musical circles. The studio feels that, apart from inevitable license in the story, enough interest will be found in the music to make this a popular picture. Besides, there is always Bing Crosby.

Early and late ragtime and jazz and swing tunes will be played by Jack Teagarden's orchestra, and Crosby and Mary Martin will sing many of the old blues songs.

Jazz in the United States, according to some of its most distinguished votaries, has been important not so much for its rhythms and melodies, which are generally repetitive and slight, as for the real talent it has brought to its performance.

The Buddy Bolden and Laine bands, Leon Rappollo, Nick La Rocca, and "Bix" Beiderbecke, are not remembered today by the run of jazz enthusiasts, but their methods, and even some of their improvisations, carefully taken down, live on, note for note and rhythm for rhythm, in the music which comes from many a café floor, and in the radio brands of syncopation.

* * *

Jazz probably had its origin—there seems to be some agreement here in opinions which agree on little else—in the negro street and café bands of New Orleans. It took firm hold in the north following the trip to New York and London made by the celebrated Original Dixieland Jazz Band, and has been a prominent musical product, ever since, of such cities as New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and New York. It has been associated most with dancing; but in the music of W. C. Handy, the singing of Ella Fitzgerald and Crosby, the bands of Whiteman and Goodman, and the compositions of Gershwin, has found an occasional place on the concert stage.

* * *

Leopold Stokowski finds more and greater musical talent among young Americans than he believes ever existed at any other time and place. This may very well have stemmed, he says, from the playing of jazz by thousands of young Americans since the turn of the century. If not very much new music was created, quite a few new musicians were, Mr. Stokowski believes.

A couple of recordings of the music to be played and sung in "Birth of the Blues," heard by one who makes no claim to expert knowledge in the field, indicate that, even if jazz is not the best music, the music in this picture will be good jazz.

Paramount; McAlpin

Mary Martin, Carolyn Lee, Bing Crosby, and Brian Donlevy

In Paramount's "Birth of the Blues," now on its way to the screen.

'Women Aren't Angels'

When the curtain rises on "Women Aren't Angels" at the Wilbur, eight doors are to be discovered opening off the lounge hall of Alfred Bandle's country residence where all of the action takes place. That in itself should be an indication of the farcical nature of the play which Lee Ephraim has imported from England for a brief engagement in Boston on its way to New York. And it is an indication which is amply borne out by the events which follow.

Equally significant is the presence in the cast of Bobby Clark, sharing the starring honors with Melville Cooper. Mr. Clark, as those familiar with his musical comedy career are aware, is clearly in the farcical vein. His style of acting could scarcely be described as delicate. He is a comedian of the rough-and-ready school, with a manner of his own. His best moment comes when he is matching English accents with A. P. Kaye. What either of them is saying is difficult to discover, but the audience last evening found the effect so amusing that dialogue which was lost did not seem to matter.

The play, which is credited to Vernon Sylvaine, is of the kind which can stand such uproarious acting. It has a bit of mystery at the beginning and the end, though far from enough to qualify as a thriller. It has some touches of the risqué. And there is some farcical vulgarity. Two young women intrude upon an English businessman and his American partner (Messrs. Cooper and Clark) who have gone to the country to look over their accounts in a quiet spot. A deserter from the army bursts in upon them. So does a boy evacuee, who is billeted upon them, and his father, who comes to see that all is well. The wives of the two men arrive at the least opportune moment. A policeman and representatives of the military put in an appearance. It is anything but a quiet spot.

After the fashion of farces, the plot is concerned less with unfolding a story than in providing a thread to lead from one situation to the next. Considerable attention is directed to changes of costume, variously explained. Mr. Clark is to be seen now attired in the kilts of a Highland soldier, reduced to a rug belted loosely about him, or disguised in his wife's uniform as an auxiliary volunteer. Mr. Cooper keeps him company in a red hunting jacket and top hat, and likewise in feminine masquerade. Elizabeth Sutherland, who has the leading feminine role, puts in an appearance in negligee and exchanges attire with the woman caretaker. To add to the confusion the deserter trades clothes, without permission, with one of his unwilling hosts.

For the rest, Bertha Belmore and Velma Royton storm about as the bewildered wives until events are explained to their satisfaction. Walter Burke rushes in and out in comic haste as the deserter. Olive Reeves-Smith is the complaining caretaker. And Roger Smith makes the boy evacuee an unpleasant little house guest.

E. F. M.

'Women Aren't Angels'

At the Wilbur—Farcical comedy by Vernon Sylvaine, presented by Lee Ephraim. Directed by Harry Wagstaff Gribble. Setting by Frederick Fox. The cast includes:

Mrs. Featherstone	Olive Reeves-Smith
Macfarlane	Walter Burke
Wilmer Popday	Bobby Clark
Alfred Bandle	Melville Cooper
Frankie	Elizabeth Sutherland
Albert Butch	Roger Smith
Sydney Butch	Charles Frances
Miss Trellow	Cynthia Latham
Thelma Bandle	Bertha Belmore
Elizabeth Popday	Velma Royton
Major Gaunt	A. P. Kaye
Marcelle	Marcelle Journet
Olga	Jeraldine Dvorak
Special Constable	Lionel Ince
Military Policeman	Byron Russell

'That Uncertain Feeling'

"That Uncertain Feeling," now at the Keith Memorial, is a marital farce about a woman who is persuaded that a recurrence of hiccups can be cured by a psychiatrist. As a result of the latter's advice she embarks on a romance with a pianist. But she tires of the pianist's irrationality and eventually is reunited happily with her husband.

Considering that Ernst Lubitsch produced and directed and that Donald Ogden Stewart wrote the screen play, we might have expected something more amusing. The opening scenes are satirical but the dialogue soon descends to double entendre. The situations are of the sort which, though not specifically immoral, are made to appear so to the characters in the film. The story is acted in an atmosphere of fashion and great luxury.

Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon play the principal parts as freshly as if the idea weren't slightly outdated and soiled. Burgess Meredith gives a top performance as the pianist and wins most of the acting honors. Alan Mowbray, Eve Arden, Olive Blakeney, Harry Davenport, and Sig Rumann have supporting roles.

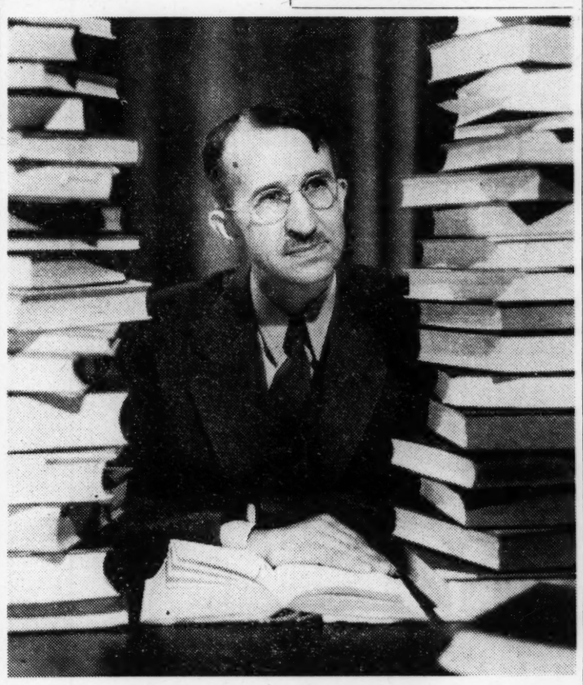
The companion feature is "Double Date" with Una Merkel, Edmund Lowe, Peggy Moran, and Rand Brooks in the cast.

'Men of Boys Town'

"Men of Boys Town," now at the State and Orpheum, is the second M-G-M film which uses for its background the Town for Homeless Boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, a Roman Catholic priest.

The events, which are of course fictional, deal with Whitey Marsh (Mickey Rooney) whose adoption by wealthy but misunderstanding people leads to a number of crises. Spencer Tracy is dignified as the priest.

"Washington Melodrama," the other film, is a murder story with a current affairs angle. Its central figure is Calvin Claymore (Frank Morgan), a millionaire philanthropist who seeks the passage of a bill to send food to occupied European countries. Left alone by his thoughtless wife and daughter, Claymore visits a night club, becomes friendly with the female partner in a "shakedown" racket, and nearly becomes a suspect when the girl is murdered.



Prof. John T. Frederick

Who reviews current literature and its authors in his "Of Men and Books" program; CBS-WEEI, Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

Dennis King as Mr. Chips To Be Heard on Air Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dennis King will play Mr. Chips in a three-quarters-hour version of the Hilton novel, for Bundles for Britain, as one of tonight's radio features. Russell Bennett, composer and arranger, will honor his favorite sport, baseball, in a symphony dedicated to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

A Minnesota Republican will support President Roosevelt's foreign policy in an answer to Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, among week-end dial features.

Some first performances of new music are scheduled as a part of the festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music, the first to be held in America.

Sunday, which is "I Am an American" Day, will be observed with music, and addresses by prominent citizens, including foreign-born Americans.

Tonight

John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men," migratory workers story, to be reviewed in "Great Moments from Great Plays"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Ruth Chatterton to be starred in production of Sidney Howard's "Alien Corn"; "Playhouse"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper to be co-starred in version of their film, "Her First Beau"; "Hollywood Premiere"; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Dennis King of stage to star in 45-minute production of James Hilton's "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," in special Bundles for Britain program; MBS, 10:30; reradiocast by recording, WAAB, 11:15.

Paul Lukas of the stage and screen to be featured in original story on Kate Smith's hour; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Teleman's Second Suite and Bach's Concerto for Two Violins, with Joseph Coleman and Harry Farbman, soloists, scheduled by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Symphonic Strings" program; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Russell Bennett, composer and arranger, to conduct the world premiere of "Symphony in D for the Dodgers," tribute to his favorite sport; "Red" Barber, MBS baseball radiocaster, "soloist"; also John Costa Coll's Serenade; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Frank Sullivan and Richard Maney, to be guests of "Information Please"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Saturday

Langston Hughes, Negro poet, and George Dillon, poetry editor, to be interviewed by Prof. John T. Frederick in "Of Men and Books"; CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

American plans to increase trade with Latin America to be made feature of "Report to the Nation"; reradiocast, WEEI, 7:30.

Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican, Minnesota, to speak in support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy in reply to Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Mont.; CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Maurice Evans to play role of Walt Whitman, American poet, as part of "I Am An American" Day; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Reginald Stewart, Canadian conductor, to direct his own arrangements of Mendelssohn's Fugue in E Minor and the Bach chorale, "I Call on Thee, Lord," in NBC Summer Symphony concert; also Mozart's Symphony No. 40, in G (K.550) and Enesco's Roumanian Rhapsody, No. 1; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Lydia Summers, mezzo-soprano of the Chicago Opera, to be soloist of "Saturday Night Serenade"; CBS-WEEI, 9:45.

Sunday

Dr. Charles Joy, European director of the American Unitarian Service Committee, interviewed on WBZ News Room period, just after return from Europe; WBZ, 1:30.

"America Answers the Dictators," a 30-minute dramatic period, for "I Am An American" Day; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Annual party of children of Senators and Representatives in Washington; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2:15.

University of Chicago Round Table to talk on "Roosevelt Versus Hitler"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Reradiocast, by recording, of "The Americas Speak," special Mutual-Rotary program, from Buenos Aires; WAAB, 4.

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, for "I Am An American" Day; songs by Kitty Carlisle and Emanuel List; MBS-WAAB, 5:30.

Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Associate Justice Justin Miller of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, on "The Government and the Citizen," as part of "I Am An American" Day; CBS-WEEI, 4.

American Forum to consider topic, "Shall the United States Maintain a Separate Air Force?" MBS-WAAB, 8.

Mutual and American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers to celebrate return of Ascap-controlled music to network; WAAB, 10.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on "Foreign Trade Week"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

"Matinee with Lytell," with music of Jummy Lytell's Orchestra, Jean Cavall, baritone, and the Four Belles, vocal quartet; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:30.

National Youth Administration Orchestra series, to be inaugurated with NYA Orchestra of New York, Fritz Mahler, conductor; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Summer Hour, to replace Sunday Evening Hour, with Jane Pickens, guest vocalist, Gordon Gifford, baritone, and orchestra conducted by Meredith Willson; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music Hall opens summer season with chamber festival by Music Hall String Quartet, playing Boccherini, Glazounoff and Dohnanyi items; Edwina Eustis, vocalist, in Bach and Respighi items; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Philadelphia composer Robert Elmore's "Three Colors," suite for strings, to receive first performance by Frank Black's NBC String Symphony; also Tchaikovsky's Variations on an Original Theme NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

Howard Barlow to conduct, as portion of the International Society for Contemporary Music Festival, Henk Badings' "Vorspiel zu Eine Tragödie"; Schubert's Symphony No. 2, in B flat major, Benjamin Britten to conduct his own "Les Illuminations," with Peter Pears, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Dorothy Maynor, Negro soprano, to sing spiritual, "Were You There?" Schubert's "Serenade," and Molloy's "Love's Old Sweet Song," with Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Alfred Wallenstein has selected Corelli's Concerto Grosso in D and Delemarter's "Serenade Near Taos," for his "Symphonic Strings" program; MBS-WAAB, 6.

Monday

Round table discussion, "Is the Community Ready?" to be aired from National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in Boston; Colonial-WAAB, 10:30.

John McIntire, radio's "Old Ranger," to essay role of Davy Crockett, hero of the Alamo, in "Cavalcade of America" program; NBC-WBZ, 7:30.

Richard Crooks, tenor, to sing Foster's "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," Pessard's "L'Adieu du Matin," Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song" and Fearis' "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," in musical half hour; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Lucy Monroe

Soloist of "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," who is to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" for "I Am an American" Day feature; Sunday, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m.

People's Choral Union

French singing of an extraordinarily interesting sort was to be heard at the meeting of the People's Choral Union, Stanley Hassell, conductor, in Jordan Hall last night, the performer being the baritone soloist of the occasion, Edmond Boucher. English singing of an especially appropriate sort was to be heard also, the performer in that case being the soprano soloist, Norma Jean Erdmann, who distinguished herself in the society's presentation of Gounod's 70-year-old lament for captive France, entitled "Gallia."

Excellent group singing, for that matter, was to be heard in both "Gallia" and in excerpts from that other-"Messiah" oratorio of Handel that catalogues as "Samson," and that contains the four-voiced exultation, "Great Dagon Has Subdued Our Foe": excellent choral singing, finally, in the ode, "Land of Our Hearts," words by Ingham and music by Chadwick.

Good soloists must be provided in these days when a choral organization calls the public out; and the men and women whom Mr. Hassell directs kept the rule at their spring concert, which they gave for the benefit of French war prisoners. Good accompanying music, moreover, is necessary—by orchestra if possible and if the vocal ensemble is large enough. For one of rather small proportions, however, such as the Union sums up to, a pianist (Harold Schwab) and an organist (Leland Arnold) suffice. In a situation of this sort, remark should be made, an organ acts a poor part when introduced into the scheme as an imitator of orchestral instruments. To ears at all sophisticated, the organ quite ineptly represents strings, woodwinds and brasses. Its mechanism of pipes and air pressures has illusions of its own which require no recourse to imitation.

Regarding the baritone, Mr Boucher, at the halfway point of the program he took a turn, as also did the soprano, in songs and airs, his being in his own language. It was a great joy, indeed, to listen to his styling of "Embarquez-vous!" by Godard; of "L'Angélus," arranged by Bourgault-Ducoudray; and of the pair of stanzas, with refrain, "Le Tambour Major," from "Le Caïd," by Thomas.

W. P. T.

At the Telepix

The new March of Time issue on "Crisis in the Atlantic" will head the program of short features starting today at the Telepix. Among the other items on the bill will be a Pete Smith comedy, "Popular Science," travel film, sports, cartoons, and a half hour news digest.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
"Fingal's Cave" Overture ..... Mendelssohn
Third Movement from Symphony No 3 ..... Brahms
Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Minuet of the Will-o'-the-Wisps from "The Damnation of Faust" ..... Berlioz
Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 ..... Enesco
Songs by the Orphean Club of Lasell Junior College.
Artist's Life, Waltzes ..... Strauss
Begin the Beguine ..... Porter
"Oxford Street" from London Suite ..... Eric Coates

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Gay Divorce," featuring Dorothy Stone, Luella Gear and Charles Collins. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Marco Millions," by Eugene O'Neill. Presented by the Tributary Theater. Eliot Duvey, director. 8:30.

Wilbur—
"Women Aren't Angels," featuring Bobby Clark and Melville Cooper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30

Little Theater

Playhouse—
"Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert of unusual music by the New England Conservatory Chamber Orchestra. Quincy Porter, director. 8:15.

Dance

Tomorrow

Jan Veen Studio Hall, 295 Huntington Avenue—
Pauline Chellis presents her students in a dance recital. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Pepe le Moko," Jean Gabin. 12:45, 2:55, 5:10, 7:20, 9:35. "Charlie Chaplin on Parade." 12, 2:10, 4:25, 6:35, 8:50.

Exeter—
"Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Harl. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:55. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival," 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
Quintuplets in "Growing Up." 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Double Date," Ed Lowe and Una Merkel. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:50. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:20.

Modern—
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Knockout." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 9:10 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:35. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—
"King of the Zombies," Dick Purcell. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:10, 10:15. "The Singing Hill," Gene Autry. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:35. Stage Show: 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Scollay—
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Knockout." 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Crisis in the Atlantic." "Alaskan Springtime," "Stranger Than Fiction," Freddie Martin and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Caravan," Loretta Young and Charles Boyer. "Queen of the Yukon," Charles Bickford and Irene Rich. Continuous from 1 to 11.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "The U. S. Navy's New Atlantic Patrol." "Pete Smith Comedy." "Popular Science," latest newsreels. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Sweetheart of the Navy," Cecilia Parker. 10:50 a. m., 1:27, 4:04, 6:41, 9:08; "23½ Hours Leave," James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:44, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

Uptown—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter and Fay Wray. 1:35, 5, 8:25. "The Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Blond Inspiration," 1:45 and 8.
Allston: "Babes in Arms," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "In Old Colorado," Hop-a-Long Cassidy. 2 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Come Live with me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Invisible Woman." John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March. "Six Lessons with Madame Lazonga," Lupe Velez. 1:50 and 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Roland Young. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2, 5:06, 8:12. "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 4:41, 6:47, 9:35.
Cleveland Circle: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 1:45 and 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:35, 4:50, 8.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Convoy," Clive Brook. "Devil Commands." 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly.
Dorchester: "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. "North Sea Patrol." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly.
Strand: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 3:15, 8:19. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:54, 6:45, 9:44.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Man-Made Monster," "Horror Island." 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward. 2:58, 8:59. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 1:35, 7:35.
Park: "Saint in Palm Springs," "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 1:40. Continuous from 7:40.
HYDE Park—Fairmount: "Convoy," Clive Brook. 3:15, 6:26, 9:37. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:47, 4:58, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. "Robin Hood of Pecos." 2 and 8.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:50 and 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 8:15. "Give Us Wings." Wallace Ford. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Dead Men Tell," 2:05, 6:13, 8:21. "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 6:18, 9:26.
Mystic: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 1:55, 7:40. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:48, 9:33.
Maplewood: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Monster and the Girl," 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Life with Henry," 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Blond Inspiration." 2:15, 7, 9:50. "Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. 3:30, 8:30.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 3:17, 9:32. "Sleepers West." 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Come Live with Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:45, 8:25. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 2:30, 6:45, 10.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 9:10. "Dead Men Tell." 2 and 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. "Sign of the Wolf."
Strand: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers.
REVERE—Boulevard: "Topper Returns," Roland Young and Joan Blondell. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Topper Returns." Roland Young and Joan Blondell. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.
SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. Continuous from dusk to 11:30 p. m.
SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Victory," Frederic March and Betty Field. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
Central: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Riding on a Rainbow," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "The Awful Truth." "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.
SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Murder Among Friends," Marjorie Weaver and John Hubbard. 2:09, 7:54. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 3:24, 9:19.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 1:45 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY — Strand: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and William Lundigren. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy" Clive Brook. 2 and 7:45
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Brigham Young, Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous from dusk to 11:30 p. m.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:51, 8:11. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2:15, 6:30, 9:39.

AMUSEMENTS

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Also "Dead Men Tell" with Sidney Toler

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—May 16, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

*9

General Federation of Women's Clubs Prepares to Meet Today's Challenge

By Jessie Wiley Volls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Benjamin Harrison was President. "Black Beauty" was a best-seller. Button shoes were fashionable. Young ladies studied elocution and vocal music—and played the organ. Ella Wheeler Wilcox informed her public that the most interesting study of womankind was man! Articles appeared with such titles as "Women's Chances as Breadwinners," and "Thrown Upon Her Own Resources." Schoolteachers, stenographers, and dressmakers who did earn their bread were termed "brave girls."

Such was our United States when a group of "brave girls" drew up plans for the organization of The General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Two Million Women

On Monday, May 19, 1941, approximately 5,000 women representing 15,500 clubs with an aggregate membership of about 2,000,000 will meet in Atlantic City to observe their Golden Jubilee. Their accomplishments, which are legion, stand as a monument to our American way of life. Without freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the right to petition the government, as set forth in our American Bill of Rights, such progress would have been impossible. The road has not been easy. As one of the leaders of fifty years ago pointed out, "Nothing good goes of itself."

It was in March, 1889, that the Sorosis club of New York City sent invitations to 97 women's clubs in the United States to meet on the 20th of March at the Madison Square Theater to help celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of Sorosis.

This proposed convention of women, the first of its kind, was the idea of Mrs. Jennie June Croly, a pioneer journalist who used the pseudonym "Jennie June." Mrs. Croly organized Sorosis—of necessity. She had requested the men's Press Club of New York City to issue her a ticket to the dinner they were giving in honor of Mr. Charles Dickens so that she might write the story for her newspaper. This privilege she was curtly denied. Reason?—she was a woman!

Thoroughly aroused, Mrs. Croly decided that women should have a club of their own. Why shouldn't women who are richly endowed with intelligence, executive ability, and vision be allowed to use it outside the kitchen and drawing-room? she reasoned. So she sent out a call. Four women responded. One couldn't help because she was going on a trip. Another promised support, but threatened to withdraw when she learned that Mrs. Croly didn't plan to work with some men's organization. One woman announced that her husband wouldn't allow her to belong. And Mrs. Croly was left to carry on with one aide!

Sneers and Sarcasm

Carry on, she did. Another meeting was called; and the poet, Alice Cary, was chosen president. Miss Cary addressed the group once only. Among other things she said: "These questions have been propounded to me day after day, by gentlemen, of course, since this object was set afoot. 'A woman's club! Whoever heard of the like? What do women want of a club? Have you any aims or objects?'"

Miss Cary tried to respond to the "sneers and sarcasm" of the gentlemen. But it is reported that "her nervous system was not equal to the strain," and so she resigned the presidency.

Nevertheless, the intrepid founder, "Jennie June" Croly, struggled on with her small band of followers. Year by year Sorosis grew until on its twenty-first birthday, 1889, the famous call went out which contained this sentence: "The associated life of women is now an established fact."

Constitution Ratified

So great was the inspiration received from this gathering that it was decided to appoint a committee to draft a constitution and present a plan of organization. This was done, and a plan was drawn up by the Advisory Board. It was duly ratified one year later (1890) at the Ratification Convention which was also held in New York City. The General Federation of Women's Clubs ceased to be a dream and became an actuality. To Charlotte Emerson Brown, of New Jersey, fell the honor of being the first president of The General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Instantly the problem of getting the work and aims of the Federation before the widely scattered clubs presented itself. And again "Jennie June" Croly came forward. She used her own magazine, The Women's Cycle, to disseminate club news. She wrote a history of the woman's club movement in which she said: "Club life teaches us that there are many kinds of wealth in the world—the wealth of ideas, of knowledge, of sympathy, of readiness to be put in any place, and to be used in any way for the general good."

To supplement the Women's Cycle articles, bits of information concerning club work were printed by the few newspapers friendly toward women's clubs.

All printed news had to be highly impersonal, because many members objected to having their names in print. (The only proper place for a lady's name was on her visiting card!) At the first Biennial Convention (1892) in Chicago, Julia Ward Howe, who was held in esteem by all clubwomen, announced: "Club is a larger home, and we wish to have the immunities and defences of home, and therefore we do not wish the public present, even by its attorney, the reporter." Many early yearbooks were published without names.

At the second Biennial Convention, in Philadelphia, (1894) Charlotte Emerson Brown in her farewell address gave the women assembled a torch that well might light our path today. In part she said, "Responsibility, hard work, thought, courage, leadership, tact, and constant vigilance on the part of officers are the conditions of great and growing success. Nothing good goes of itself." And then in closing came this benediction: "As I have committed this work to divine guidance a thousand times, so again I commit it here, and now. May God's blessing be upon it and upon us all."

Small wonder that the new Federation of Women's Clubs continued to grow, with women of such vision and spirituality at the helm! Not that they didn't face problems in the years to come. They did. Women of less tolerance, less leadership, and less earnestness of purpose would have become discouraged and quit. Even the husbands, who smiled tolerantly at the idea of wives getting together for an afternoon of poetry and little sandwiches, were outwardly belligerent when their wives started to "dabble" in social and political problems.

Dabbled in Social Problems

But "dabble" they did! Why? Because their eyes were opened. These great conventions brought noted social and political speakers to their platforms. At the Seventh Biennial (1904) they learned that there were about 3,000,000 women wage earners (spinners, weavers, seamstresses) in the United States earning an average wage of not more than $5.50 per week for a 10 to 11 hour day.

Thoroughly aroused, they decided to act. Accordingly the Industrial Committee sent out a letter to all clubs urging them to give a year's study to the conditions of women industrial workers. They worked for the passage of a bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report upon the condition of women and child laborers.

From that day to this their diligence has not abated. Not long ago I heard a member say that she must make a trip to her State Capitol to work for a Child Labor bill. She said, "It may not pass this year—but in time we'll get it."

As early as 1906 this influence was being felt in Congress. A Senator was quoted as saying: "This is fast becoming a government of the women, for the women's views, and by the women's clubs . . . the men do the voting while the women assume the duty of telling us afterward what they want us to do."

And the Senator cited a case where the Federation had played an important part in getting a compulsory education bill passed by the Senate.

The Federation had long shown a keen interest in education. The combined scholarship loan funds of the State Federation amount to $1,500,000. Over 10,000 young people have been able to continue their education because of this single club activity.

A Living Memorial

And what a living memorial is the Tallulah Falls Industrial School in Georgia. Here, every year, come shy mountain boys and girls eager for "larnin'." Here children are saved from the stigma of illiteracy. And all because in 1909 the Georgia Federation had the vision, plus the courage, plus the willingness to do the actual labor it took to found this "Light in the Mountains" as the school is aptly called.

But education and humanitarian measures have not been all that has occupied the thoughts of this great band of women. They have fought for Civil Service Reform since 1902. Clubwomen are credited with the founding of 80 per cent of all public libraries in the United States. More than one humble club member through serving her library, many miles from General Headquarters, has come to have a larger vision of what federated club work can mean to a community.

May I tell you a story?

Sixteen years ago, in a small, Midwestern town, a young woman joined a Library Association that was a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She didn't think she cared much about club work. But she was a newcomer and lonely. She was told she would have to take her turn serving as librarian, but that possibility seemed remote.

A Cold Initiation

Lo, her first turn to serve fell during the month of January—when the Middle West was locked in a blizzard. As she faced the howling north wind on her way to the Community Hall, library tending seemed far from fascinating. And when she discovered that the Hall hadn't been heated for a week, and that the room that housed the library had to be warmed by a coal heater that stood desolate in a heap of dead ashes, she thought wrathfully: "I don't build fires at home! Why should I—" But just then the other member of the committee arrived. She was older than the young woman. There was just one thing to do. "Where's the coal and kindling?" the y.w. asked.

The older member replied: "Down in the basement. The stairs are steep."

Steep! They proved to be little better than a wide ladder!

With her breath trailing out in a white plume the young woman climbed down. Numb fingers found the coal shovel difficult to handle. The kindling seemed studded with splinters. The young woman's enthusiasm for library work dropped as low as the thermometer. Also the coal scuttle was decidely heavy on the upward climb.

The other member was waiting with matches and soon a blaze was crackling. But the young woman was skeptical. "Will anyone come out in this blizzard?"

"You'll see as soon as we open the door."

Promptly at two o'clock the door was opened; and a dozen shivering, book-hungry adults poured in. The heater glowed. The walls lost their clamminess. The young woman helped an elderly man—who had scarcely ever left the limits of his village—find a book on travel. When school was out, she found herself surrounded by students who demanded everything from a "book for English" to "a whiz of a mystery story." Country schoolteachers drove in for reference books.

The fire in the heater died down—and was replenished. When the senior member announced closing time, the young woman could scarcely believe her ears. "Closing time? Why, it seems as though we just opened up!"

(Yes, in case you're curious, I was that young woman!)

Scattered from coast to coast are hundreds of such libraries. (That one is now housed in its own splendid building.) Many are started with donated books, attended by loyal clubwomen, and financed by food sales, home-talent plays, and so-called benefits.

Back of every great project are the "little people"—those who serve in humble capacities, remote from Headquarters. And through serving they become a flowing tributary to that great, powerful current that is the General Federation.

Conservation of natural resources has long been an interest to clubwomen. In California they raised $45,000 to help save the Redwoods. And deploring the depletion of all forests, they planted approximately 25,500,000 trees. In New Jersey they saved the palisades from the greed of quarrymen.

What magnificent answers to those long-ago gentlemen who heckled the gentle poet-president.

By the time you read this, I shall be on my way to Atlantic City to attend the Golden Jubilee of The General Federation of Women's Clubs. And when the president, Saidie Orr Dunbar, taps with her gavel and brings that great convention to order I shall remember words published recently in The Clubwoman. "Our country faces the greatest threat to its institutions and people in its history. . . . If we are to meet the challenge, as our pioneers would have done, we must prepare ourselves and our people for any emergency. To do this we should fortify ourselves with plans for the future."

What will be those "plans for the future" as made by 5,000 women on the shore of an ocean that may become a battlefield?

This is the first of three articles by Mrs. Volls. Her second article, reporting the events of the Atlantic City convention, will appear next Friday.

Charlotte Emerson Brown of East Orange, New Jersey, had the honor of being chosen the first President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Accepting this position in those days of masculine opposition and ridicule required superb courage.

Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar of Portland, Oregon, is the present President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will climax its Golden Jubilee celebration in Atlantic City next week.

Mrs. Jennie June Croly of New York, founder of Sorosis, is called the "mother" of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for it was out of her vision that the organization took shape. Mrs. Croly, an intrepid journalist, wrote under the name, "Jennie June."

'Song of Hour' Contest Will Soon Close

Some American housewife, business woman, or debutante may win the honor of writing the "song of the hour" in the present crisis.

Anxious for the safety of their homes and their country, and knowing the power of music in arousing united effort for their defense, the women of the nation are participating earnestly and on a wide scale in the campaign to bring out a new rallying song for the cause of democracy.

The campaign is sponsored by the National Woman's Division of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. The chairman of the Division is Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former United States Minister to Norway. Mrs. Dana Converse Backus is chairman of the song contest, assisted by Miss Simone France. Two other prominent women, Alice Duer Miller and Gladys Swarthout, are on the board of judges, while the advisory committee includes Mrs. Edward MacDowell, widow of the noted American composer; Mrs. Vincent Ober, president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, whose entire membership is co-operating; Mrs. John Philip Sousa, and many other leaders in music and civic activities.

Ordinarily, men outnumber women composers by 4 to 1. An interesting feature of this contest, however, is the fact that the number of women submitting entries leads by 5 to 4. The Committee recognizes this as an indication of the eagerness of brave wives and mothers to spur the defense of their home and country.

The Song Contest closes June 2, with $600 cash and other prizes to be awarded. Entry blanks may be obtained from local chapters of the Committee or from national headquarters, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

Japanese Women Hard Hit by War Says Returned Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "Japan for Japanese" policy is affecting greatly the lives of Japanese women, according to Miss Mildred Pate, one of the American teachers who recently returned from Japan upon the advice of the United States Government. "It is crushing the cherished dream of young Japanese women for Western equality in education, careers, and the home," she said.

Their dearest hope, she found, is to have a good job. But war is so reinforcing ancient custom that they are resigning themselves to accepting arranged marriages once more, although they know that such marriages mean unhappiness and loss of all opportunity for self-development. Marriage of this kind means merely the work of child-rearing and trying to please a husband who makes no pretense of loving his wife and shielding her from drudgery. Many Japanese women can rarely leave their homes, so nearly slaves are they under this traditional form of marriage.

Before her return to the United States, Miss Pate taught English at Kobe College, a Congregational junior college for girls. She is now visiting her parents, President and Mrs. W. R. Pate, State Teachers College, Peru, Neb.

Connected with the Japanese college is a high school, and the enrollment of both schools, when she was there, numbered 1,000, about 900 of whom commuted by street car or automobile. Many of these girls came from wealthy homes and will probably make arranged marriages into diplomatic circles. They were as eager for careers as their less fortunate sisters, Miss Pate says.

Before the war these girls wore Parisian and American clothes and made a chic appearance. Now that the Japanese Government frowns on foreign dress, they are returning to the kimono and obi. Though attractive in gay native costume, the girls are loath to resume it. It discourages freedom of movemen and typifies to them a reversion to the restraints that have kept Japanese women inferior.

Permanent waves are considered to indicate frivolity and luxury by the Japanese Government. Four different feminine hair cuts have official approval, according to Miss Pate. The girls' hair, formerly so well groomed, is now often unkempt looking, she added.

Girls operating street cars are permitted to wear foreign shoes. The geta, or wooden shoe, proved too cumbersome for running up and down the platform. Since the operators receive only a pittance for wages, they have to continue wearing shoes that are ready to fall from their feet.

American teachers in Kobe College are no longer encouraged to form friendships with parents and pupils. Cordial relationships with foreigners are likely to embarrass the Japanese. On the slightest pretext the police may hale them into court, asking: "Why are you so friendly with these foreigners?"

Miss Pate found Japanese women charming in their humble way, graciously accepting their hard lot.

"The Japanese people are," she said, "sadly deluded by governmental propaganda. They think they are merely defending themselves against Chinese atrocities. The conquering of China, they are told, will mean sweetness and light for everybody, including the Chinese. As a people the Japanese are good and kind, and both we and they, Miss Pate concluded, "would benefit by more cordial relationships."

Joy C. Baker

Entertaining Is Fun and Needn't Be Costly

By Fredrika Borchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hospitality is fun, and it's one of the foundations of worthwhile family life. There's a thrill in saying to this friend or that, "Come on over to dinner." "Pop in to supper tonight." "Come to luncheon tomorrow—no trouble at all, really."

No trouble? Well, that's a bit of exaggeration, of course. Company is trouble, and company does cost money. You can't possibly serve six people as cheaply as you can serve three. And preparing something especially festive is bound to be more trouble than just doing up meat balls and baked potatoes. But it's worth it. And really and truly, if you go at it properly, the drain of company need not be prohibitive.

To be sure, it takes intelligent planning to serve a memorable repast without overtaxing time or strength or pocketbook. But to prove that it can be done, we're starting you off with a few recipes that ought to make you, at the very least, the Hostess of the Week.

Veal Cutlet Supreme

1 veal cutlet, about 1 inch thick
¼ lb. liver sausage
¼ teaspoon onion juice
¼ cup thick sour cream
1 egg separated
Salt, dry mustard, Worcestershire sauce, sage, savory or marjoram
Juice of one orange
Grated peel of half an orange
½ cup chicken or other broth—more if necessary
Seasoning to taste, butter and flour
½ lb. peeled white grapes, optional.

Mash sausage with silver fork, beat in the sour cream, onion juice, egg yolk and seasoning. Whip the egg white until it will hold a peak, and fold into the mixture. Season the veal cutlet, dredge with flour, and brown quickly (both sides) in butter, bacon fat or drippings, and spread with the sausage mixture. Dust with paprika, and lay in well buttered baking dish. Pour the pan gravy and broth around it, add the orange juice and peel, and put into hot oven. After about 10 minutes reduce heat, and bake until very tender, basting often. If the grapes are to be used, add them after the first 10 minutes. They will puff up, and add an extra note of swankiness to a dish that is already swank far beyond its cost. This amount will serve five or six people.

Ginger-Pear Pandowdy

1 can halved pears
½ package any standard brand gingerbread mix (regular size)
¼ cup brown sugar
Juice of one lemon
Nuts and dates

Drain fruit and put in buttered casserole, cut sides up. Fill the centers with pitted dates, top with brown sugar, sprinkle with lemon juice, and bake in oven until sugar melts. Mix gingerbread according to directions on package, and drop by spoonfuls on fruit. Bake in moderate oven for 10 minutes, then sprinkle with broken nut meats and continue baking until gingerbread is done and nicely browned. Eat hot either plain or with brown-sugar hard sauce flavored with orange juice and grated orange peel, or preserved ginger and ginger syrup, or with sour cream beaten stiff and sweetened and flavored with brown sugar or scraped maple sugar.

And try pepping up the menus with cost-little sweets or relishes—grapefruit or orangé or lemon peel candied or spiced; watermelon rind pickled sweet or pickled sour, or pickled sweet and sour; cabbage relish, and so on. And serve taste-good-but-cost-little drinks. Lemonade or grapefruitade, aided and abetted with the fruit juice drained from your canned pears or whatnots.

When you open a can of asparagus, save the liquid. When you open a can of peas or beans or kernel corn, save the liquid. If you open a can of tomatoes hold out some of the liquid. Mix all these, season them, chill them. They make splendid cocktails, especially if you add unusual herbs or spices, such as dashes of curry powder, file powder, ginger, mace, nutmeg, savory, marjoram.

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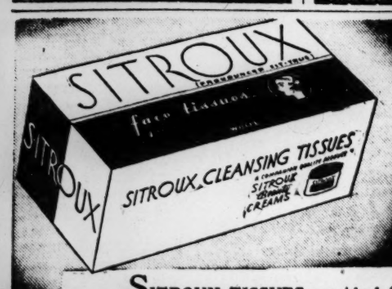

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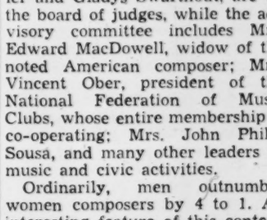

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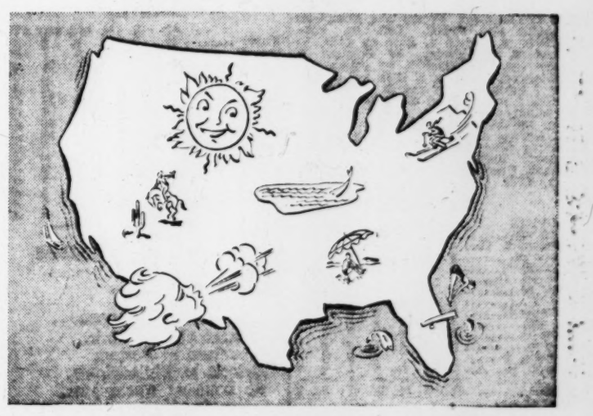

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Unsteady Fielding Handicap to Boston Club—First Big Tournament on Schedule

Improved Pitching Wasted As Red Sox Defense Cracks

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ragged fielding support is catching up with the Red Sox. They almost threw away the series final with the Chicago White Sox by making three errors. Yesterday, as the Cleveland Indians made their 1941 debut at Fenway Park and with the American League leadership in sight, the locals had the same sort of a defensive afternoon. But this time Joe Cronin's loud offense did not come to the rescue and he slipped back into third place, 4½ games behind the leading Indians.

The Red Sox pitching is slightly improved this spring, thanks to the work of Charley Wagner, Earl Johnson, Mike Ryba, Bill Fleming, Dick Newsome and perhaps a couple of other boys. But a flag contending berth is out of the question unless these frequent fielding lapses are overcome.

Williams' Liner

However, fans left Fenway Park yesterday feeling that the visiting Indians were very fortunate indeed to tighten their grip on first place. The Red Sox hit Al Milnar, Joe Heving and Bob Feller, who happen to be three of Roger Peckinpaugh's best pitchers. But several times a few inches was the difference between an extra-base hit and a sparking Cleveland play. Ted Williams ended the game by lining one of Feller's fast balls into the up-stretched glove of Hal Trosky, with two runners on the bases. The final score was 6-4.

Even in defeat there is often some consolation. For example, Mike Ryba left an impression with the fans as he made his initial Fenway appearance. The Rochester graduate, who was the most valuable player in the International League last year, pitched the eighth and ninth for the Red Sox, fanning three of the six men who faced him. The top of the Cleveland batting order was completely baffled by his deceptive motion and spot pitching. This relief chore should inspire Cronin to give him an early starting nod.

Feller Tomorrow

Although Feller worked an inning yesterday, he probably will start the series final here tomorrow. Earlier in the season Bobby pitched a full game on Wednesday, hurled one relief inning on Friday, but came right back for his regular turn on Sunday. As his last complete game was in New York on Tuesday, he figures to be ready tomorrow. In the past, the boy wonder has not always been effective against our Red Sox at Fenway.

For three days, Hub fans are shown the best infield in the league. None we have seen compares to the Trosky, Mack, Boudreau, Keltner quartet. Robbing the opposition of base hits is a daily routine with these boys. Joe Heving, who once pitched for the Giants, was talking about them yesterday.

"I didn't realize until this year what a great infield this is," said the veteran right-hander who last season wore a Boston uniform. "I watched the same four from the Red Sox dugout in 1940, but you don't appreciate a good thing until you see it every day. I used to think that the old Giant combination of Travis Jackson and Hughie Critz was tops, but Boudreau and Mack are better. They make everything look easy. And believe me, your pitching staff looks a lot better with fielders like that behind it."

After the Indians leave town, the Red Sox take on the defending champion Detroit Tigers for three games. The schedule calls for three singles in a row, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The Bengals are in the second division, but they are always troublesome. The western invasion closes next week with Wednesday and Thursday singles with the St. Louis Browns.

Bobby Doerr snapped out of his batting slump when the Indians reached town. The second baseman produced a single and double in the series opener, driving in three runs, or half of the Boston total. Early today he had 28 runs batted in and was tied with Charley Keller and Rudy York for the league lead in that paramount department. All of which proves you can't always judge a ball player by his batting average. Doerr this morning was hitting only .277.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau ss	5	1	1	2	2	4	0
Campbell cf	5	1	1	1	5	0	0
Keltner 3b	5	2	3	4	2	3	0
Trosky 1b	3	2	1	1	9	1	0
Heath rf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Walker cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Mack 2b	4	0	2	3	3	2	0
Desautels c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Hemsley c	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Milnar p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feller p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	6	11	14	27	11	0
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	3	1	0	0	6	1	1
Spence rf	4	1	1	3	2	0	0
Williams lf	3	2	1	1	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	2	0	0	0	6	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	2	3	1	2	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pytlak c	4	0	1	1	9	0	1
Johnson p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fleming p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Fox	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Finney	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	31	4	6	9	27	7	3

*Batted for Fleming in seventh. †Batted for Ryba in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	x—6
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0—4

Runs batted in, Walker 2, Trosky, Heath, Mack, Doerr 3, Spence. Two-base hits, Boudreau, Keltner, Mack, Doerr. Three-base hit, Spence. Sacrifice, Johnson. Double plays, Trosky and Boudreau; DiMaggio and Pytlak. Left on base, Cleveland 6, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Milnar 6, by Heving, by Johnson 3. Struck out, by Milnar 2, by Johnson 4, by Fleming, by Ryba 3. Hits, off Milnar, 4 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Heving, 2 in 1 inning; off Feller, none in 1 inning; off Johnson, 11 in 6 innings (none out in seventh); off Fleming, none in 1 inning; off Ryba, none in 2 innings. Winning pitcher, Milnar; losing pitcher, Johnson Umpires, Rue, Summers and Stewart. Time, 2h. 40m. Attendance (actual), 7,500.

Braves

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rowell 2b	2	1	1	1	3	1	2
Wietelmann 2b	2	0	0	0	2	3	0
Cooney cf	5	1	1	5	2	0	0
E. Moore rf	5	1	0	0	4	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	2	4	5	0	0
Miller ss	3	1	1	1	5	2	0
West lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
L. Waner lf	3	1	3	3	0	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Berres c	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Salvo p	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lamanna p	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Johnson p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	37	6	14	17	27	9	2
ST. LOUIS							
Brown 3b	3	0	2	2	0	3	0
T Moore cf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Padgett lf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Mize 1b	4	0	2	3	8	1	0
Slaughter rf	4	0	2	3	2	1	0
W Cooper c	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Marion ss	5	0	0	0	1	3	0
Crespi 2b	5	0	1	1	4	3	0
Shoun p	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Gornicki p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nahem p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hopp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
White p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	3	12	15	27	13	0

*Batted for Nahem in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0—6
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—3

Runs batted in, Dahlgren 2, Miller, Slaughter, T. Moore, Sisti, Berres, Cooney, Brown. Two-base hits, Dahlgren 2, Mize, Slaughter, Hopp, Cooney. Sacrifice, Wietelmann. Double plays, Miller, Rowell and Dahlgren; Crespi, Marion and Mize; Brown, Crespi and Mize; Slaughter, Mize and Crespi. Left on base, St. Louis 14, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Salvo 3, by Lamanna, by Johnson, by Shoun, Struck out, by Johnson, by Shoun 3, by Nahem 2, by White 3. Hits, off Salvo, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; off Lamanna 6 in 4 innings; off Johnson, 6 in 1 1-3 innings; off Shoun, 10 in 6 innings (none out in seventh); off Gornicki, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Nahem, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off White, 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Lamanna. Losing pitcher, Shoun. Umpires, Pinelli, Ballanfant and Barlick. Time, 2h. 50m. Attendance (paid), 2,537.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195
Fenway Park Ken. 0332

Braves Move Up

It took our Braves to stop the Cardinals . . . Casey Stengel was back in fourth place in the National League as he faced the second game of the series this afternoon . . . Bill Posedel was in search of his third straight victory . . . Little Lloyd Waner stepped into left field yesterday and lifted his batting average to a sensational .455 . . . He made three singles in three tries . . . Johnny Cooney, another young fellow trying to get along, made four out of five . . . The spurt put John over the .300 level again—to .325 . . . The Braves are in Cincinnati Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

* * *

Stengel's hit total in the Cardinal opener was 14, the most made off Billy Southworth's all-star hurling cast this spring . . . Young Art Johnson has yielded only six hits in 13⅔ innings of relief pitching for the Braves . . . Frank Lamanna's relief victory yesterday was his second, as compared to one defeat . . . The Braves still hold the double play leadership of the National League . . . They have 36, to 34 for the Cardinals . . . Next in line are the lowly Phillies, with 28 . . . The Tigers put Pat Mullin in center field when Barney McCosky was injured and the Buffalo rookie has hit .375 . . . He got two singles, a double and triple yesterday against the Athletics.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cronin	75	17	29	4	24	.387
Di Maggio	95	26	35	0	5	.368
Williams	59	15	20	4	13	.339
Newsome	9	1	3	0	0	.333
Pytlak	60	7	18	0	6	.300
Peacock	30	3	9	0	6	.300
Tabor	90	16	25	3	15	.278
Doerr	94	16	26	4	28	.277
Foxx	81	23	21	3	19	.259
Spence	63	7	16	0	9	.254
Fox	30	3	7	0	3	.233
Finney	61	8	11	0	5	.180
Hale	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	2	1	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Waner	11	3	5	0	2	.455
Cooney	83	11	27	0	7	.325
Moore	102	12	30	1	10	.294
Hassett	7	2	2	0	1	.286
Manno	7	1	2	0	3	.286
Dahlgren	92	14	23	4	17	.250
Rowell	98	12	24	1	4	.245
Miller	97	15	23	2	12	.237
West	81	13	18	5	19	.222
Masi	21	1	4	0	2	.190
Sisti	70	7	13	1	6	.186
Berres	50	3	9	0	6	.180
Majeski	36	4	4	0	2	.111
Gremp	5	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	0	0	0	0	.000
Preibisch	4	0	0	0	0	.000

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

National League

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

American League

St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.

National League

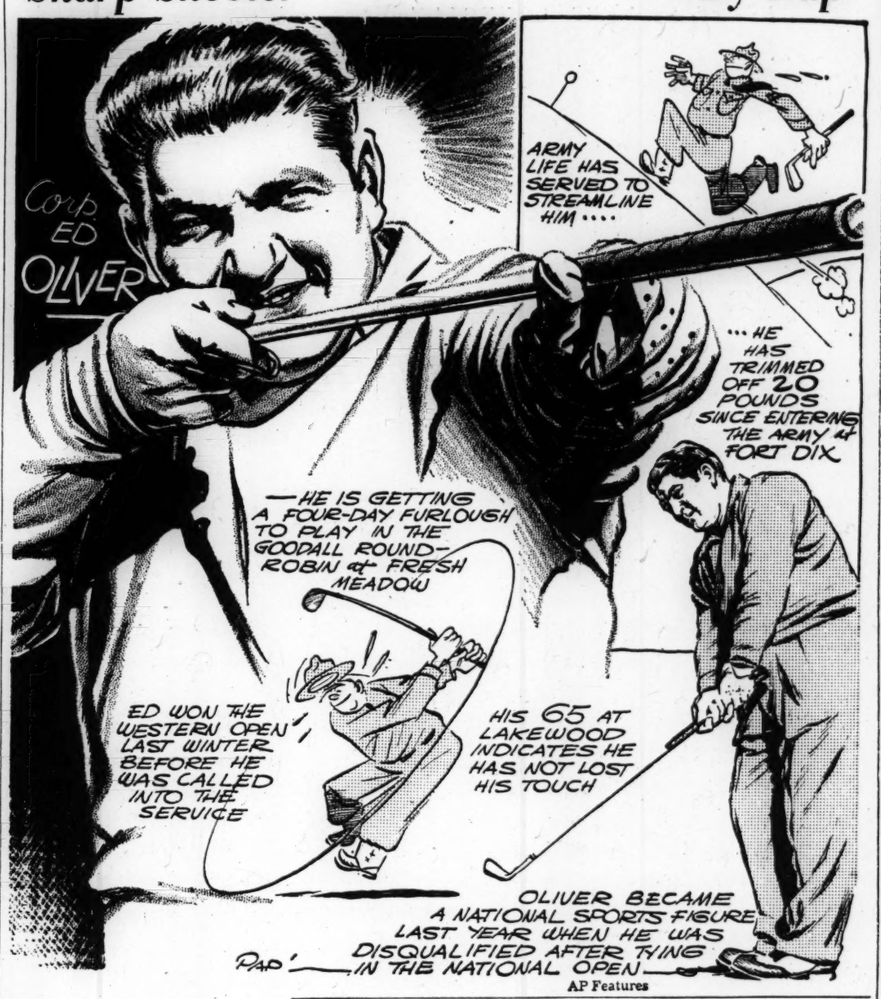
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

Dinner and Rally

University of Illinois alumni in Minneapolis and St. Paul plan a dinner and rally on Oct. 10, eve of the Minnesota-Illinois football game, Ernest Bearg, president of the Twin City Illini club, informs Coach Bob Zuppke.

Bearg, former assistant coach to Zuppke and later head coach of Nebraska, is general agent for a life insurance company in Minneapolis.

Sharp Shooter —By Pap'



AP Features

Ed Oliver was as disconsolate a figure as you would care to see, sitting there in the locker room of Cleveland's Canterbury Club. He had just hammered out a 69 on the final round to tie the figures posted by Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen in the National Open golf championship, only to learn he had been disqualified. Oliver had made the mistake of starting his last round 20 minutes before schedule.

It took the inimitable Walter Hagen to cheer him up.

"Listen, kid," said the Haig, "this may look like a terrible tragedy to you now, but later you'll find out that it's made you the biggest thing in golf. You'll always be remembered as the ghost champion of 1940."

Hagen was right, as usual, and "Porky" is the one the golf fans want to see when the big-name stars come to town. It is probable that he made at least as much, if not more money, during the last year than Lawson Little, who went on to win the championship by beating Gene Sarazen in the playoff. A few weeks after the historic open, Oliver came through with a rush on the closing holes to win the St. Paul open, and all through the rest of the summer he was well up among the leaders.

Oliver was on the West Coast when the first dramatic call to the Army reached him, and Porky rushed 3,000 miles across the continent to his local draft board. Given a month's deferment, the kid with the candy striped shirts rushed back just in time to defend his Bing Crosby title. Playing with borrowed clubs, Oliver fired a 66 to take the lead on the opening round, but wearied by the 6,000-mile auto trek, Porky faded in the later rounds. A week later, he finished with a rush to win the Western Open at Phoenix.

Oliver was forced to retire from the Miami-Biltmore four-ball tournament to report for Army duty. Now he's coming back again, a streamlined edition of the old Oliver with the stripes of a corporal on his sleeve. Hardened by ten weeks of Army life, Porky is in the best physical condition of his career. This superb condition will be a help in the gruelling Goodall Round-Robin of 126 match play holes over the sprawling Fresh Meadow course.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio, Yankee outfielder, told Judge Landis reports of a connection between him and fight Manager Joe Gould were untrue.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 mcs., 25.2 m.
London—6:25 p. m.—"Hello, Children!" Program for children evacuated to Canada and the U. S. A. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Popular Melodies. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—"Szekeyl March"; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs; Talk by Elek Mathe; Poem by Ferenc Liszt, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headlines and Bylines. Commentator: J. B. McGreachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m
Berlin—9:15 p m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Tokyo—9:25 p m.—Talk; Japanese History Series. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Music by the Great Masters. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Radio-Theater: "El Ama De La Casa," Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"World Affairs." Talk by H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Sports Around the Hub

Optimism Regarding Next Hockey Season

Owners of the National Hockey League teams, now in Boston for the annual meeting of the league, appeared optimistic regarding hockey next year. Many of the owners are Canadians, who are vitally concerned with war conditions in Europe, and England in particular, and yet they seemed to feel as one man that, while conditions may be more upset by next winter, hockey will continue.

And a personal note of optimism was expressed by Red Dutton of the Americans. Several times during the past season stories broke out hinting and sometimes deliberately stating that Amerks were rounding out their last season. Last night Dutton appeared cheerful and indications were that Amerks would have at least another fling in the N. H. L.

* * *

For a youngster trying to make a Place for himself on the Red Sox pitching staff Charlie Wagner certainly has a rocky path to tramp. He has had two starting assignments, winning against John Rigney in Chicago after 11 innings 4-3, and losing to the same Rigney 3-2 when the latter allowed Wagner's teammates four scattered hits. If that were not sufficient a test, there is the chance that his third attempt will bill him against the famed Bob Feller here tomorrow.

* * *

Tom Whelan, Lynn English High School coach, will give courses on aquatics and advanced coaching of basketball, baseball and track on Cape Cod this summer. Lou Little will conduct the football school and the courses will be held July 7 to Aug. 15 at the Hyannis State Teachers College under the supervision of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

* * *

Mort Waldstein and Dan Carmichael will tangle at Soldiers Field tomorrow when Harvard and Princeton meet in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game. Waldstein bested the Princeton pitcher at Princeton last Saturday 7-4.

* * *

Golf seems to be playing a prominent part in British War Relief funds. Women professionals recently played an exhibition for Britain and The Country Club held the Big Eight tournament Wednesday. Now two nation-wide tournaments are booked. One is to take place June 14, 1941 in a one-day national handicap affair and the other is scheduled for May 24 and is to be known as the "Birdies for Birtain" coast-to-coast tournament. It may not be possible to overdue aid for Britain, but it looks as if the similarity of these two tournaments is a bit overdone.

* * *

With more than 250 members turning out for the Hey-Dey tournaments in four districts yesterday, the Women's Golf Association successfully completed its drive to raise $1,500 for the purchase of a mobile kitchen unit to be presented to the Ladies Golf Union of Great Britain. The money will be sent to England where the kitchen will be built, thus avoiding the danger of its being lost at sea. Lowest scores yesterday were carded by Mrs. John Grew of Dedham and Mrs. C. F. Bartholomew, both of whom had 79's.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, May 17

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler in South America.
7:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
8:30 p. m —Inter-American Goodwill Program: English Instruction, News and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.78mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Deep River Boys; Hollywood Highlights; Andrini Continentales.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Organ Reveries; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Gene Krupa's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Frankie Masters' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; Musical Interlude; Dance Music.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 277 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Daily, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Mondays to Friadys, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79 mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL; Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 8:15 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m). The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturday, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 3:30 p. m. WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester — Mondays-Fridays, inc., 6:45 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.
Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WPCI, 1420kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.
Rutland—Week days, 10 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m); 8:15 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m). The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturday, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 3:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

Yale to Play At Ithaca In League Game

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Lost	Won	P.C.
Cornell	7	2	.778
Dartmouth	4	2	.667
Princeton	4	3	.571
Pennsylvania	3	4	.428
Harvard	3	4	.428
Yale	2	3	.400
Columbia	2	7	.285

Cornell's march to a repeat championship in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League continued last Wednesday as the Big Red trounced Pennsylvania for its seventh win as against only two defeats. Walt Sickles, Cornell's all-league hurler, thus made up for his loss to the Philadelphians earlier in the season.

Dartmouth took command of second place in the league race by virtue of its 9-3 victory over Harvard. Princeton's sophomore hurler, Roy Talcott, brought his consecutive wins to seven and his league wins to three by taking a 6-5 decision in a 10-inning clash at Columbia.

Tomorrow Cornell faces Yale at Ithaca and Ted Harrison will get a second try at stopping the Big Red nine. For both teams it will be a decisive test, as the Elis must win to stay in the race as a contender. The Ithacans at the same time will be risking their top ranking.

Also scheduled tomorrow are Princeton at Harvard and Pennsylvania at Columbia. The Tigers can become strong contenders by winning from the Crimson, and Pennsylvania can improve her standing with a win over the Lions.

Unless Yale stops Cornell, the League race is virtually reduced to a battle for second place with all the teams, except Columbia, on a near-equal footing.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Jesse Owens, aided by wind, ran 100 yards in :09.3, one-tenth of a second under world record, in Madison, Wis., meet.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, May 18

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, May 18

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc 49.6m and 11.79mc 25.4m), Christian Science Program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Emery Stratton Defending In Annual Woodland Event

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

The first big tournament on the Massachusetts Golf Association's summer schedule got under way today when a field of 50 teed off in the qualifying round of the invitation medal and match play event at Woodland. Contestants were to play an 18-hole qualifying round today and continue in match play through Sunday.

Defending champion for this affair is Emery Stratton, the lanky Charles River player who cut such a wide swath in the M. G. A. tournament schedule three years ago but whose play during the past couple of seasons declined to the low which saw him fail to qualify for the State amateur last summer.

This victory was the high point of Emery's career last year, and when he carried off low gross honors at the famous Auburndale course it was thought he was off to another season such as he enjoyed in 1938. In that year Stratton did not figure in a State championship victory, but he did take the honors in seven different M. G. A. open events. In addition, he went to the final of the State amateur and led most of the way before bowing to Fred Wright.

Emery's fine showing that season was all the more remarkable when it is remembered that that was the first year he entered competition following the injury to his hand and arm in 1936. That injury was thought to have closed the veteran's career, but his flock of subpar rounds completely squashed that theory.

During 1938 Emery and Ted Bishop, both of whom were playing for Woodland at the time, were running neck and neck in tournament victories. Bishop figured in more triumphs than his fellow club member, eight to Stratton's seven, but three of the present State champion's wins were in four-ball play. And just as though to settle the matter, the two rivals met in the championship of their club, with Emery coming out on top by a 2 and 1 count.

Where Stratton slipped the past two seasons, however, Bishop continued an upward course. In 1939 he completely dominated the M. G. A. scene, winning six medal-play tournaments, tying two others, and sharing five triumphs at four-ball. Moreover, he led the Woodland four-ball team to a second successive title. How completely he dominated the picture may be seen from the fact that no other golfer in the State figured in more than two M. G. A. tournament victories.

Last summer Ted was even more successful, capping a grand competitive season by winning the Massachusetts amateur championship, going to the semifinals of the New England amateur, and by qualifying for both the national open and national amateur.

It would be most fitting if these two should meet in the final at Woodland Sunday—and the result would probably be a toss-up. Emery has made one start in the M. G. A. tournament schedule, carding a low gross of 71 with his partner C. E. Crane at the four-ball tourney at Framingham last week end. This score was just one shot behind the winners—Ted Bishop and Howard Bushway, and Carl Nettelbladt and T. E. Dinan, who tied.

Post entries were being accepted at Woodland today, and genial Jack Jarvis, Woodland manager, hoped that the field would approach 75. There will be consolation flights for those who do not qualify for the match play.

* * *

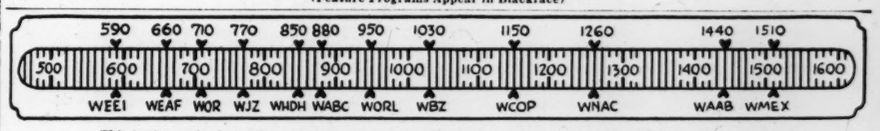
This afternoon Harvard's first golf team of Capt. Watty Dickerman, Don Peddie, Don Elbel, Pete Macgowan, Ned Tuckerman, and Gary Davis, teed off at the Woodway Country Club in Stamford, Conn., in the play-off for the northern division championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League. These boys were meeting teams from Yale and Dartmouth, with the winner to meet the victor of the southern division play-off for the league championship tomorrow. This means, of course, that Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth will be represented by their second teams at the annual New England intercollegiates at Oakley today and tomorrow. Competing for the Crimson here are Ted Allis, Bill Allis, Ollie Ames, Pete Dunham, Bob Paine, and George Waissbord-Solovieff.

* * *

M. G. A. tournaments this week end include the two-day affair at Green Hill today and tomorrow, and the one-day tourney tomorrow at Wildwood. Green Hill's will be medal play, while Wildwood's will be four-ball.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	land Indians baseball	Sports and Music
3:30	"Melodic Caravan"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	game; Jim Britt, an-	Sports and Music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	nouncer	Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth"	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	land Indians baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	game; Jim Britt, an-	Bob Huston, songs
4:45	Chas Hector's Or.	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Gasoline Alley"	Sport comment	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Playtime"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	**Ernest W. Gibson**

Chicago White Sox Hovering Around Second Place in American League Race

Windy City Outfit Wins With Castoffs Starring

By the Associated Press

The Chicago White Sox are performing tricks again in the American League, hovering around second place with a collection of castoffs while other star-studded clubs wallow in despair. Their pitchers have surpassed the staffs of every other team in both majors by hurling 17 complete games out of 24 played, in spite of hit-and-miss help from their teammates. The Sox have played errorless ball in only four of their contests, and their inconspicuous hitting has caused nine of their 14 victories to come through a one-run wringer.

Their lineup includes Joe Kuhel and Taft Wright, a couple of pickups from the Washington Senators; Dario Lodigiani, a throwaway by the Philadelphia Athletics; Billy Knickerbocker, castoff utility infielder of the New York Yankees; Myril Hoag, who was passed around by both the Yanks and St Louis Browns, and other derelicts. But this conglomerate cast has abiding faith in Manager James Joseph Dykes, and ability to rise to the occasion.

Sox Celebrated

Yesterday was an occasion—the retirement of their brash, swashbuckling leader as a player after 22 years on the active list of the American League. He hadn't played in a game since 1939. However, this last concession to time, removal from the playing roster, was an event—and the Sox celebrated.

They whipped out a 14-hit offensive and sent the once-proud Yankees crashing to their fifth straight defeat, 13-1. The Sox had made only five homers all season, but they belted three more as evidence of their enthusiasm—and Knickerbocker and Hoag, the former Yanks, each collected four hits.

Lefty Ed Smith, whom the Sox acquired at the waiver price in 1939, from the Athletics, pitched nine-hit ball and shut out his foes after the first inning.

Indians Rolling

The Cleveland Indians kept rolling with a 6-4 victory over the Boston Red Sox, with Bob Feller doing a ninth-inning relief chore. He was rushed in with two on and none out, and retired the side.

The Detroit Tigers broke their six-game losing streak by overwhelming the Athletics, 10-2, with a vicious 18-hit attack and the seven-hit hurling of young Hal Newhouser.

The St. Louis Browns shut out the Washington Senators, 7-0, with a sensational one-hit pitching performance by Dennis Galehouse, one of the pitchers the Brownies bought from the Red Sox last winter. He had a potential no-hitter until Jim Bloodworth singled with two out in the seventh.

Cincinnati's world champions went staggering to their fifth consecutive defeat, 5-4, at the hands of the Phillies in the first night game of the year. Gene Thompson blew up to give the National League tail-enders four runs in the ninth.

The Boston Braves took the St. Louis Cardinals, 6-3, in a loose game played in 90-degree temperature. Seven pitchers gave 26 hits.

Hal Schumacher outpitched Claude Passeau, six hits to eight, and led the New York Giants to a 2-1 decision over the Chicago Cubs.

The Brooklyn Dodgers were kept idle by wet grounds at Pittsburgh.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	21	9	.700
Chicago	14	10	.583
Boston	13	10	.563
New York	14	15	.483
Detroit	12	14	.462
Washington	12	16	.429
Philadelphia	10	16	.385
St. Louis	9	15	.375

Results May 15

Cleveland 6, Boston 4.
Chicago 13, New York 1.
Detroit 10, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 7, Washington 0.

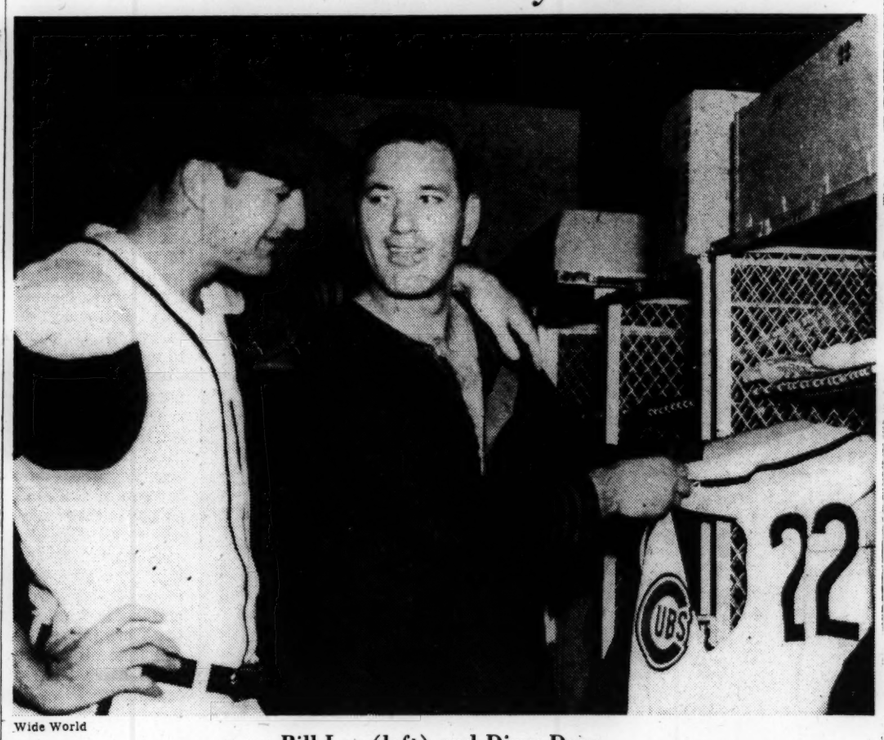
National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	22	6	.782
St. Louis	18	7	.720
New York	13	11	.542
Boston	11	14	.440
Chicago	10	13	.435
Cincinnati	10	16	.385
Pittsburgh	8	14	.364
Philadelphia	8	19	.296

Results May 15

Boston 6, St. Louis 3.
New York 2, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 4.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, postponed.

Now Coach Dizzy Dean



Wide World

Bill Lee (left) and Dizzy Dean

Shortly after Dizzy Dean had asked the Chicago Cubs to place him on the voluntarily retired list, Manager Jimmy Wilson announced that the once great right-hander would be retained as pitching coach. Dean is shown here with Bill Lee, hanging up his uniform for the last time as an active player.

More Night Games Says Connie Mack

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 (AP)—Connie Mack, noting a drop in baseball attendance due to stepped up defense work, disclosed a move for more night games to meet demands of fans.

He predicted the major leagues would get together in joint session within two weeks and lift a rule prohibiting more than seven nocturnal tilts at home a season.

"We may have 10, 14, or even more," declared the manager of the Athletics. "My suggestion to increase night games—voted down at the winter meeting—has been gaining momentum.

Talked to Owners

"Within the last few days I have talked to practically all the owners in our own league, and I am sure a similar discussion has been going on in the National.

"The fans want night games," remarked Connie. "During the last month I guess I have had at least a hundred letters asking me to do what I could."

He displayed a letter from Edgar Martin, Philadelphia fan, who said he had seen at least 300 games the past 10 years, but had to forsake his favorite sport now with defense schedules keeping him busy day after day.

Day's Pay at Stake

"I miss my games," wrote Martin, "but I don't want to give up the $8 or $10 I make to see a game. Why can't we have more night games? One every week—or two a week. I know a hundred other fellows in our little plant who feel the same way about it."

They all say the same thing, commented Mack, "and I believe they are right. I have noticed the same situation all over the circuit. The fans want to come out to see baseball, but they haven't the time during the day."

Below Last Year

"Last year," continued the veteran pilot, "the American League had its greatest year with attendance surpassing all records. Nothing happened during the winter to dull the interest. Yet this season the crowds have been far below that of last year. And I am sure the same condition prevails in the National League.

"We want to give the fans what they want—and they want more night baseball now. If we don't satisfy them we'll be left holding the bag."

Louisiana State Favored To Repeat Track Victory

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Southern track observers, looking over the season's performances of Southeastern Conference teams, predict Louisiana State University again would win the meet championship in Birmingham, Ala., this week end.

The only track team considered a possibility to unseat the champions is Alabama, and then only if the mighty Willie Brown, Louisiana's speedster and broad jumper, should falter.

Bernie Moore, track and football coach, must depend heavily upon Brown, apparently a sure winner in the 100- and 220-yard dashes and in the broad jump; Arky Erwin, quarter-mile and half-mile ace, and Del Laguens, the hurdler.

Alabama Points

Alabama has a squad of boys who can make points when they are needed. Jack Baswell is their ace, and appears good for points in the 220 and 440-yard dashes, although he may have to give away to Brown in the furlong and to Erwin or Bubber Cunningham, Ole Miss, in the quarter.

Alabama is also banking heavily upon Hal Johnson as a pointmaker. He is a junior and has heaved the discus for the best mark of the year in the conference. Johnson is also a favorite in the shot put event; he lost only to Reynold Collins of Tulane in dual competition this year.

With team strength in the hands of Louisiana and Alabama, observers rank Auburn next on the basis of their performances this year.

Webb in Javelin

Georgia Tech is figured to gather a few points on the work of George Webb, who is expected to take the javelin throwing event, Ed Ryckeley in the sprints and Billy Weeks in the pole vault.

Vanderbilt looks like Louisiana's strongest competitor in the mile relay.

Mississippi State may have something in James Pepper, sprinter, and Bill Eubanks, a javelin thrower.

The way it looks now, it is Louisiana Tigers first and Alabama second.

* * *

For the third successive year Joe Davis, Vanderbilt's sure-hitting star, is singles tennis champion of the Southeastern Conference, but only by virtue of one of the sturdiest rallies of his career.

The Vanderbilt ace came from behind to defeat Bernie Jacoby, smooth stroker from Louisiana, in the final match last Saturday, 0—6, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

Jacoby, who outteadied his favored rival through the first two sets, was seriously handicapped in the last two as he twice suffered leg cramps.

Luke F. Sadler, former Orlandoan but now a Jacksonville resident, won the Florida 410 skeet championship last Saturday, breaking 46 of 50 targets.

Class A honors went to J. O. Ginter, former all-guage State champion, with 41x50. E. R. Pratt of Miami won a shoot-off for second place after he and Dr. L. W Childs of Lake Kerr tied at 40.

Clinch Title

Alabama University clinched the unofficial Southeastern Conference baseball crown in Tuscaloosa, Ala., last week with a smashing 13-1 triumph over Mississippi State in the season's finale.

Walter Beck was masterful in holding the Maroons to six hits as he registered his sixth straight victory of the season, with no defeats.

One of the fastest schoolboy 100-yard dashes ever clocked in the South was turned in last Friday night by Howard Stillwell of Boys' High, Atlanta, who ran the century in 9.85s. in the Georgia Interscholastic Athletic Association meet.

Stillwell was timed by an electric timer. His run set a new G. I. A. A. D. record. Later he came back to win the 220-yard dash in 22.7s.

C. J.

Title Tourney Date For Women Gymnasts

Arrangements have been completed by the Amateur Athletic Union to hold the National women's gymnastic championships on Saturday, June 7, at the New York Turners Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, New York.

The leading female gymnasts of the United States will compete for National titles in the following events:

1. Parallel Bars (one compulsory exercise each on even and uneven bars).
2. Balance Beam (one compulsory and one optional).
3. Flying Rings (one compulsory and one optional).
4. Indian Clubs (rhythmic composition of two-minutes duration within 12-foot area).
5. All-Around (side horse vault, parallel bars, balance beam, flying rings).
6. Team Drill (composition of rhythmical swinging exercises, with or without hand apparatus (such as wands, balls, dumbbells, hoops, rings) for teams of six to eight gymnasts. Sequence and duration are optional. Selection and composition of exercises are optional. Execution with music or song is optional. The exercise should last from four to five minutes).

Entry blanks will be mailed upon request to all interested amateur gymnasts and gymnastic organizations by the A. A. U. of United States, 233 Broadway, New York.

Did You Know?

A pitcher can make a balk simply by holding the ball too long, if, in the opinion of the umpire, he is delaying the game unnecessarily.

Tiller Talk

Looking over a schoolboy regatta—be it the dinghy championship on Charles River Basin, or a deep water affair off Marion on the Cape—is like picking the future national junior champions, and ultimately, the top-notch skippers.

For instance, it's like a major league baseball scout looking for promising timber in the very minor leagues and colleges.

And in this respect, it is interesting to review the skippers that participated in the annual interscholastic dinghy championship Wednesday held under the joint sponsorship of Proctor Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

All in all 28 schools sent crews and skippers from all parts of New England. The winner was young Charles Street of Vermont Academy, a Barrington, Rhode Island, yachtsman who upset last year's champion, Abbott Phillips, then of Proctor Academy, and this year sailing under the colors of New Hampton School.

Not only did young Street prove proficient in dethroning last year's champion, but the winner of two years ago, George O'Day of Rivers School and Marblehead summer yachting fame, had to be content with a second-place tie.

O'Day is a familiar local figure in junior yachting circles, having sailed Brutal Beasts, Town Class dories, and M-B knockabouts with much success.

Tied with O'Day in the runners-up berth was Jimmy Wills, a Squantum boy representing the North Quincy High School. Wills tillered his North Quincy craft, in the final point analysis, some six points better than his Quincy High School rival, John Shuttleworth.

Both Wills and Shuttleworth are Quincy skippers, the former hailing from the Squantum Yacht Club, and the latter from the Quincy Yacht Club.

Willis is the top Snipe Class skipper around Boston Bay ports in the summertime, while Shuttleworth races Star boats and Quincy 15-footers, besides being on the Quincy Yacht Club junior crew for several years.

Robert Hoy, who piloted Admiral Billard School's crew into fourth place in the standing, has been a handler of the Hull One Designs since the class was inaugurated four years ago. Hoy has represented the Hull Yacht Club in the South Shore juniors with reasonable success.

The populuar Savin Hill skipper and Radio Class maestro, Doug Russell, brought his Chauncey Hall entry in for fifth position, while handling the sheets for him was the 110 Class champion of Marblehead, Clark Shepard.

* * *

There were two surprising disappointments in the showing of both Thayer Academy of South Braintree, and Milton Academy. Thayer's MacDonald brothers, who have chalked up a high record in the Winabout and Indian Classes around Boston Bay, were unable to make the regatta, and in their place was John O'Neill, of Squantum Yacht Club and Snipe Class. O'Neill finished third in the consolation series, however. Portsmouth Priory was first.

* * *

The Milton Academy combination of Alex Watson and Dave Loring, Eastern Yacht Club skippers of note, failed to gain the final series also. Watson has been one of the crack North Shore junior skippers the last two years, while Loring, besides racing with his brother Caleb in the International Class, has been one of Milton's star athletes this year, proficient in baseball and basketball, as well as helping coach football.

* * *

Wednesday's interscholastic dinghy championships was a preliminary to the June series usually held under the auspices of Tabor Academy off Marion.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 15

International League

Baltimore 9, Jersey City 8.
Newark 2, Syracuse 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

American Association

Kansas City 7, Milwaukee 6.
Columbus 6, Toledo 6 (tie, 10 innings).
Indianapolis 7, Louisville 2.
St. Paul 4, Minneapolis 3.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 10, San Diego 3.
Portland 7, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 7, San Francisco 3.
Seattle 8, Hollywood 2.

Southern Association

Knoxville 9, Memphis 8 (10 innings).
Atlanta 7, New Orleans 1.
Chattanooga 4, Birmingham 2.
Nashville 11, Little Rock 4.

Eastern League

Scranton 4, Hartford 3.
Wilkes-Barre 5, Springfield 2.
Albany-Williamsport, postponed.
Binghamton-Elmira, postponed.

College Golf

Result May 15

St. Lawrence 5, St. Bonaventure 1.

Bill Smith Breaks Fifth World Mark

HONOLULU, May 16 (AP)—For the fifth time in little more than a week, Bill Smith, Jr., Hawaii's 16-year-old swimming find, turned up today with a world record-bettering performance.

Smith bested Otto Jaretz, from Chicago's Tower Club, by six yards in a 220-yard freestyle race, splashing the distance in 2:07.7—two-tenths of a second less than the world standard set by Jack Medica of Seattle at Chicago April 12, 1935.

The event climaxed the fourth night of the fifth annual Duke Kahanamoku swimming meet. Paul Herron of Honolulu finished third, and Tom Haynie, of the Detroit Athletic Club, fourth.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club—	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Vaughan, Pirates	19	76	14	30	.395
Travis, Senators	24	99	19	39	.394
Slaughter, Cardinals	25	103	21	40	.388
Cronin, Red Sox	21	75	17	29	.387
Siebert, Athletics	25	99	15	38	.384
Jurges, Giants	25	89	12	34	.382

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Johnson, Athletics	7	Camilli, Dodgers	7
Gordon, Yankees	6	Ott, Giants	7
York, Tigers	6	Walker, Dodgers	6
		Nicholson, Cubs	6

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Keller, Yankees	28	Nicholson, Cubs	23
York, Tigers	28	Medwick, Dodgers	22
Doerr, Red Sox	28	Camilli, Dodgers	22
		Ott, Giants	22

College Track

Result May 15

C. C. N. Y. 69 2-3, Brooklyn College 55 1-3.

M. I. T. Coach Makes Shifts In Varsity

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 16 (AP)—Coach Bob Moch of the M. I. T. crew made two shifts in his varsity boating today in preparation for tomorrow's test on Onondaga Lake against Syracuse.

He moved Mikolajczk from the junior varsity No. 3 spot to the same position in the varsity shell, and shifted Bill Folberth from No. 2 to stroke, as Joe Gavin moved into No. 2.

Others to start for the varsity: James Malloch, bow; Don Howard, No. 4; Alex Poskus, No. 5; Carl Mueller, No. 6; James Spitz, No. 7, and Reece Wengenroth, coxswain.

Syracuse, seeking its second victory in three starts, will have Dave Uffelman, indisposed last week, back at No. 3. Otherwise, the boating will be the same as that which beat Cornell last week: Arthur Hughes, bow; Harvey S. Hutcheson, No. 2; Richard Willenborg, No. 4; Howard Ladage, No. 5; Richard Lea, No. 6; Rogers Waugh, No. 7; George Hilfinger, stroke, and William McDougall, coxswain.

Davenport, Ia. Team Beats Bay Staters

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—An "unknown" combination of a couple dentists, as many lawyers and three business men from Davenport, Iowa, won the National Y. M. C. A. veterans' volley ball championship here.

Defeated once by Somerville, Mass., in the double elimination system used in the tournament, the Iowans won a double victory over Somerville in the finals, 15-8, 15-8, 15-2, 15-13.

Both finalists advanced by defeating Fort Wayne, Ind., winner of six national titles. The Iowans made their first tournament entry this year.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Peckinpaugh Speaks

Roger Peckinpaugh was watching the Red Sox bounce practice pitches against the left field barrier at Fenway Park. "That looks closer than it used to," said the manager of the Cleveland Indians. "Is a ball in the screen a two-base hit or a home run?" A newspaperman told him it was a homer. He measured the distance from the plate to the foot of the barrier with his eyes and shook his head. "Too short," he added.

"What kind of shape is your club in?" asked the baseball writer.

"We're all right," said Peckinpaugh. "Weatherly ran into the center field wall at St. Louis the other day, but he'll be back in there soon. Hemsley is having a little trouble with his arm. But I've got Desautels."

"How does the rest of the league look to you?" he was asked.

Sox Win at Home

"Well, this Red Sox club is tough here at Fenway Park," said 'Peck.' "If they can win a few on the road, they'll be right up there. The Yankees are always tough. They had a bad year in '40, but were only two games out at the finish. We stopped their good hitters in Cleveland and their pitchers drove in the runs that beat us. But that's not the same club that had Ruth and Gehrig on it. If this young Harris hits for Detroit, Baker will be all right. Dykes is doing a good job, as usual. The Browns always give us a lot of trouble, although they haven't hit like I figured they would. They probably will later. There are some good hitters on that club."

Peckinpaugh was reminded that he had the best infield in the league.

"Yes, it's one of the best I've ever seen," said the Cleveland pilot. "Keltner, Boudreau and Mack are always taking my pitchers out of trouble. Boudreau is going to be a great shortstop. He makes the right play instinctively. He isn't fast, but he gets a good jump on the ball and gets it away fast. He and Mack will work better together this season because they're a year smarter."

Harder Around

"Is there anyone on this club who was with you before when you managed the Indians?" the scribe wanted to know.

"Only Harder," Peckinpaugh answered, "and he was a kid then, just breaking in. But he's been a great pitcher since. He's helped us a lot this spring and they told me he couldn't win until the first of June."

"Will Feller win 30 games?"

"That's a lot of games," said 'Peck,' shaking his head. "But he'll win his share. When you class him you've got to put him right up there with the best. Yes, I've said I don't think he's as fast as Johnson was—not quite as fast. But Feller's curve ball is much better, and he's just as fast as Grove, Wood and the other modern fast-ball pitchers. He showed those New York fans some class. He would have shut out the Yankees if he hadn't made a wild throw to first base and let Rizzuto score all the way from second base on a bunt.

"Lyons pitched a swell game against us," Peckinpaugh went on. "He's a wonder, isn't he? He had us beaten the other day until we got three runs without hitting the ball good."

"What about stories of Cleveland being a hard club to handle?"

Indians Hustling

"There never was a finer bunch of fellows on any club," shot back the manager of the Indians. "They're all hustling and they play the game to win. What else can a manager expect?"

'Peck' stopped to read a telegram, then continued. "When I played under Huggins at New York he let me play my own game and it didn't hurt me any. This club plays the same way. After all, they're big leaguers. They know when to hit and when to run the bases. They can swing when they want to and steal when they want to. If a man doesn't know how to play the game, we don't keep him around."

From the press box, the Indians look like a championship outfit. They have power on both sides of the plate and more pitchers than Peckinpaugh can keep warmed up. The infield takes half a dozen hits away from rival batters daily. Just when you think the opposing club has a rally started, Boudreau or Keltner or Mack will come up with a defensive gem. The Tribe might as well begin selling World Series tickets.

College Baseball

Results May 15

Northeastern 12, Worcester Tech 6.
Holy Cross 9, Tufts 2.
Boston U. 18, Clark 13.
Yale 9, Georgetown 7.
Brown 12, Dartmouth 11.
Vermont 6, Middlebury 3.
Hopkins School 8, Yale Junior Varsity 2.
Loyola 11, Washington 8.
Michigan State 4, Indiana 3.
Northwestern 8, Luther 4.

College Tennis

Results May 15

Princeton 7, Dartmouth 2.
Amherst 6, Harvard 3.
Middlebury 6, Vermont 3.
Loyola 8, Washington 1.
Kenyon 9, Indiana 0.
Northwestern 6, Chicago 3.
Ohio State 5, Purdue 2.

College Polo

Result May 15

Iowa State 10, Ohio State 4.

Paul Dean Out

CHICAGO (AP)—A day after his famous brother, Dizzy, dropped out of the Chicago Cubs' pitching staff, Paul Dean passed on to a minor league berth.

Dean was sold by the New York Giants to the Sacramento (Calif.) club of the Pacific Coast League. There, he will join his old teammate of the St. Louis Cardinals gas-house days—John (Pepper) Martin, manager of the Sacramento Club.

Retained State Title

By a Staff Photographer

Emily Lincoln

Brookline girl who defeated Katharine Winthrop of Hamilton at The Country Club this morning to retain her Massachusetts Women's singles tennis championship. The score: 4—6, 7—5, 6—2. The victory was Miss Lincoln's third straight.

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The Home Forum

You Come Too Late

WHEN OUR THOUGHTS first begin to turn toward your summer visits we do not know. Perhaps they never turn from that. For we New Englanders are old folks, whose children have drifted far from the homestead, and our imaginings are never far from you. In summer you come home, and for a time our house is bustling and noisy and gay. You go—too early—and for a spell there is an unaccustomed quiet, a breathing space before we prepare for winter. Perhaps even then we are looking forward to next year and your return. When you come back, we must climb Apunack Hill, visit the places that, in this busy summer, were missed. All winter we think of that. But it is in May that our tide of thought runs most strongly toward you. This month, this bridge between spring and summer, this borderline time, is peculiarly our own. And we wish it was not.

For as you go too soon, leaving the ripest of summer, the clear September days, for our own enjoyment, so too do you come too late. On both ends of summer you miss the best. And sometimes—and especially now, when we are in the midst of it—we think that you miss most by coming too late. By June even, when the first trickle of eastbound cars comes over our borders, that best is past. True, we can tell you of it, can make you envious. But still, you have missed it.

* * *

In September, as we have told you before, New England slips into a time of old clothes, and leisure, and tidying up for winter. Summer is over; and, though we call: "It was fine having you here. Hurry back!" and mean it from our hearts, still our smiles as you shift gears and turn westward are a trifle stiff from long use. All summer we've been on exhibition; we haven't been deliberately quaint, but we have been living up to our antiquity. That's a bit wearing, and we feel parched and prim, as people do who live much in the past. Mind you, we're proud of that past; we wouldn't swap one of our tree-shaded Commons for a western township, and our twisty roads we wouldn't alter for the world. But, toward fall, we've become so New Englandish that almost we're persuaded that there's something improper about central heating and neon lighting. By rights, we should settle down to reading Emerson by the wood fire and a kerosene light. Perhaps we've overdone it a little.

* * *

But, paradoxically, in May that past is nearer still, and we like it. And we like it because we're not looking back in it, but are a part of it. Our sense of an earlier New England is never stronger than in May. It may be the recurring year, the repeated pattern, the sense of another winter behind us—and, in New England, we're never quite sure that it is behind us until May. Even if April is kindly, we still have lingering memories of snow, and there is a reminiscent tang in our east winds. All that is gone by June; by then, summer becomes an old story. But in May we turn the page, and the story is new, yet old. And, while that month is good in itself, it is best of all just because of that sense of repetition, of remembering. For a time, an earlier New England, a New England beyond even our longest memories, is with us.

Why that should be, we do not know. But perhaps it is because that earlier New England was simpler, was more closely tied to the soil, was more concerned than we with the simplicities of wind and weather and the mounting sun. Now, for a time, we slip back to that, for wind and weather and sun are very much with us. With each sign of the returning year, we remember. The dandelions first, the first green wash on southern slopes, the lilac buds whitening and the brown elm bloom, the cowslips like golden coins washed from hiding places by spring-fed brooks—these we remember. Children like best old stories retold, and so do we. The pattern unfolds, and we know what is coming, and because of that we like it. For we were younger once, and as it unfolds we relive what first we felt. We are again colonists; the old world of winter is behind us, and this new world of spring we see with new eyes of childish wonder. It is a world of early morning, with the sun climbing, and dew still lingering, and all the keen morning scents still fresh. And without May, without that reliving of youth, you cannot possibly know New England. If you haven't smelled Balm o' Gilead buds swelling in our May sun, haven't seen our reluctantly persuaded land breaking into its sudden bloom, haven't wakened to hear robins caroling in the first cool zodiacal light of dawn, you haven't been pioneers with us.

* * *

Everywhere, over all New England, there is that sense of freshness, that re-echoing of an earlier day. Winter has swept and renewed the beaches, and the dunes have shifted and changed shape. Now, in May, coming to the beach through new dune passes—for last summer's trail has vanished—we are explorers. No one has seen this beach before; it lies fresh and untrodden and unvisited. And now, in May, the salt marshes have their brief summer; already, as this month wanes, a hint of gold masks their green spreads. Inland the plowlands and pastures are fresh brown and green; from the Cape to highest New Hampshire, you may follow advancing summer by the corn—ankle high to the south, barely pricking through to the north. The Cape lilacs are past now; at Portsmouth they are heady and fragrant; at Lancaster they shyly open. Now, in the lost Vermont valleys cupped between their quick hills, peach bloom mists the hillsides; but in the south this is but a memory. The white tide of apple bloom, touched with pink like a sunset-breaking wave, makes slowly north. This is what you have missed, by coming late in other years—the slow blending of the many-colored greens of spring, the pine candles tipping each branch, flinging their pollen like drifting smoke, spreading their needles in the warm May sun.

* * *

We wonder, sometimes, what your May is like. Somehow we see her as the conventional figure, the Botticellian young person gauzily clad, flowers underfoot, a pink-lined cloud and a sprig of impossible apple bloom her background as she dances in the wind. Pleasant, but somewhat goosefleshy, if you ask us. We sniff. Our May is quite different. She's a sweet and even elderly person, white hair drawn smoothly back, cheeks faintly flushed. A brisk lady, this May of ours, and somewhere in the background is, inevitably, a brisker old gentleman chiefly evident through the rhythmic creaking of a wheelbarrow. A trim and aproned lady with no nonsense about her, trimming flowerbed edges, tying back the errant shoots of Concord grapes, busy over the ordered rows of the kitchen garden. Always about her hovers a low humming; it may be bees, it may be a song of content. A most mature person, this May, and yet just below the surface lurks the small girl with pigtails as, on tiptoe, she buries her small sunburned nose in the honey-sweetness of lilacs and breathes deep. Somewhere in the background the old gentleman chuckles, and she makes a small girl's face at him and becomes rosier still. But there is almost a sigh as she releases the nodding lilac branch.

For, when you come, the lilacs will be gone.

DANIEL CHASE

He Knew by My Cut

WHETHER BARRIE read much of Carlyle at this time is a matter of mere surmise, but he certainly read Ballantyne and Fenimore Cooper. In fact, it was through Fenimore Cooper that Barrie made his first friend at Dumfries Academy. A boy came up and looked him over from head to foot:

"He said the one word 'Pathfinder,' showing that he was, like myself, luckily an admirer of Fenimore Cooper. I replied with the same brevity 'Chingachgook.' 'Hawkeye,' said he. 'The Sarpint,' I replied. 'I knew you had read about them,' he said, 'as soon as I saw you.' I asked him how he knew, and he said he knew by my cut. I was uncertain what a 'cut' was—I am not certain that I know now—but when he said he liked my cut I had the sense to say that I liked his cut too. . . . 'Do you remember,' he asked, 'how Pathfinder laughed?' And I said, 'Yes, he laughed so softly that no-one could hear it.' 'Listen, then,' said he; and when I replied that I could hear nothing, he said triumphantly. 'Of course you can't—that was me laughing like Pathfinder—I always do it that way now.' And so we swore friendship because we liked each other's cut."—From "J. M. Barrie," by JAMES A. ROY. (New York: Scribner.)

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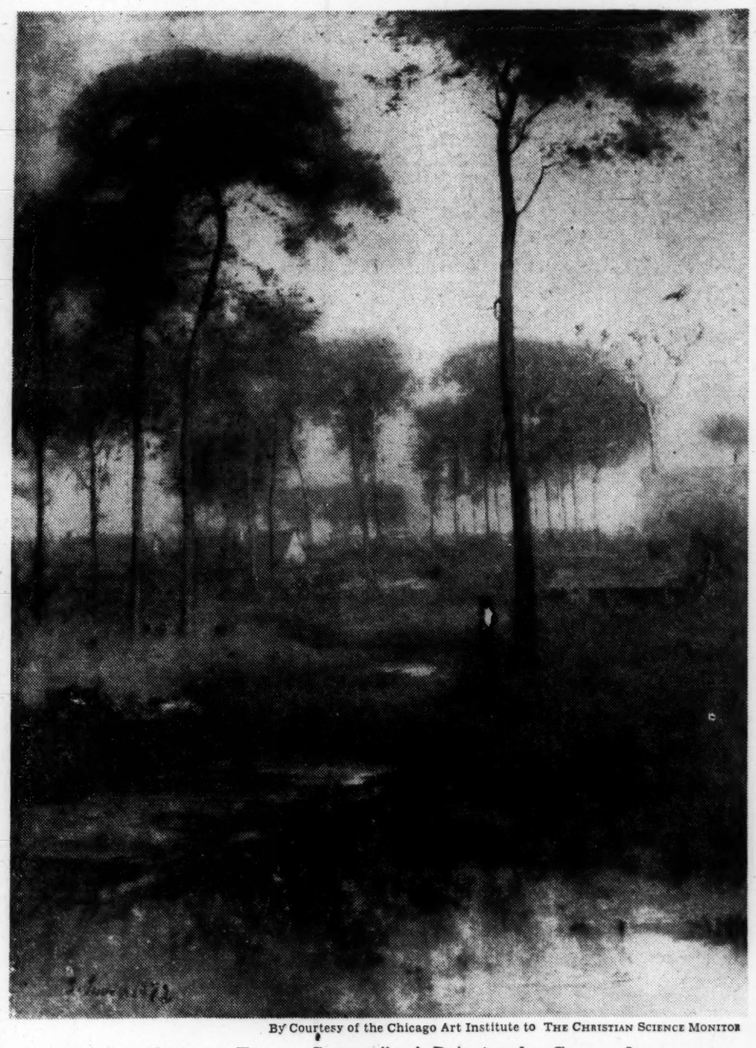

By Courtesy of the Chicago Art Institute to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"EARLY MORNING, TARPON SPRINGS": *A Painting by George Inness*

GEORGE INNESS was one of the few great individuals in the development of painting in America in the nineteenth century. Indeed, many consider that he is the greatest of American landscape painters, but such statements depend so much on personal opinions that they are not possible to prove. His work, nevertheless, does not derive from the work of others, but is in his own individual technique. Perhaps the most complete collection of his work is owned by the Art Institute of Chicago, from which collection this picture is taken.

Inness was what might be termed an emotional landscapist. He worked at white heat, filled with a burning enthusiasm, and, according to his biographers, positively assaulted his canvases. He was impatient of details unless they contributed directly to the effect he had determined to create, for he was not at all concerned with the actual aspects of the subject as they would appear to others, but only with the tonal symphony which he would be inspired to produce. This did not stem from any superficiality in his nature, or from slovenly drawing or lack of observation. He studied his subjects until he felt he understood them thoroughly, and then would paint his canvases with great rapidity, often changing them in the middle of the process to something entirely different from his first idea. He was always seeking with all his might for a better solution of what seemed to him to be the eternal problems of painting.

This picture is one made during a winter sojourn in Tarpon Springs in 1872. It is a dreamlike picture, beautiful in color, full of misty sunlight, with the foreground veiled in shadow. The little figure of the man not only gives scale to the lofty trees, but serves to emphasize the sense of loneliness and quiet, even though a small house with a red roof appears in the distance. Careful analysis shows that most of the picture is stated in very general terms; a rather flat terrain, receding gently into the hazy distance, beautifully grouped clumps of trees mostly in silhouette, and then in the two tall pines in the foreground a few small branches so deftly and understandingly touched in that everything in an otherwise rather indistinct canvas seems immediately to take on form and substance. This was pre-eminently Inness's method: to envelop his canvases in a symphony of tonal colors, using form sparingly, but in such a way as to point the meaning of the composition unmistakably. One always grasps the mood of his work.

As styles in painting, or the public's attitude toward painting, change and swing now one way, now another, Inness has held his own for many decades, and his place is secure, as one of the significant painters of America.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Spring Evening

This evening is all gentility:
as calm as the quieted sea
and the breakers blended into peace,
and the floating of resting geese.

This evening is tenderness: as light
and warm as the tenderest sight:
the soft child at her mother's breast,
falling, falling to rest.

This evening is harmony and bliss:
the family's farewell kiss:
the velvet feet of silence going,
and breath of lilacs blowing, blowing,
and quiet waters flowing.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Scientific Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE GREATEST and most successful healer of all time was Christ Jesus, and his method of healing was divinely scientific. We are told in the Gospel of Matthew (8:1-3) that when he ended his Sermon on the Mount and "was come down from the mountain, . . . there came a leper and worshipped him, saying, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean. And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean. And immediately his leprosy was cleansed."

A dictionary definition of the word "worship" is "courtesy or reverence paid to merit or worth." Thus the leper recognized and acknowledged the priceless worth of the Master's words and works, thereby opening the way to receive help for himself. No time was needed to complete the healing. Understanding true creation, Jesus knew that the real man, the son of God, is perfect and holy, even as the Father who created him is perfect and holy. His clear discernment of the spiritual reality resulted in scientific healing. Can anyone who reads Jesus' Sermon on the Mount with an open mind and understanding heart, ever doubt that the Christ, Truth, which Jesus revealed, can heal all disease?

Christian Science, being based on the teachings of the Bible, reveals the divine Principle of scientific healing, as demonstrated by Christ Jesus. When men are healed in Christian Science, they experience in that measure the power of the Christ, Truth.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 248 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear." Thus, with healing in Christian Science, come more love for God, an improved mental outlook, better morals, greater freedom to do good, and more peace and good will toward men.

Another healing recorded in Matthew is that of the centurion's servant (8:5-8, 13): "When Jesus was entered into Capernaum, there came unto him a centurion, . . . saying, Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously tormented. And Jesus saith unto him, I will come and heal him. The centurion answered and said, Lord, . . . speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed. . . . And Jesus said unto the centurion, Go thy way; and as thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee. And his servant was healed in the selfsame hour."

Absence from the patient was no barrier to Jesus in the healing of sickness and disease; neither is it a barrier to healing today, and many seekers for Truth in Christian Science feel the touch of the Christ-spirit and are healed, although they are many miles from the practitioner who is helping them. Of the healing influence of Truth, Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (p. 559), "The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound." Therefore healing, protection, and comfort are available for all who reach out to listen to "the 'still, small voice' of scientific thought" which comes to them from divine Mind.

One who had been interested in Christian Science a short time became very ill with a sore throat. She had experienced this condition at intervals since childhood, and now she sought the help of a Christian Science practitioner. On the third day she was no better, and that evening she realized that although she wanted help in Christian Science, she was also longing for a material remedy which the family doctor had always given her for this trouble. She mentioned this desire, and was told by the practitioner that she could have any remedy she wished, but that she could not mix Christian Science and drugs, and must decide whether she wanted medical help or help in Christian Science. The patient decided she wanted Christian Science above all things; she knew that nothing could shake her faith in God's ability to heal. And in the morning her healing was complete. This healing had come from divine Mind; and over a period of many years there has been no recurrence of the ailment.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, pp. 143, 144): "Inferior and unspiritual methods of healing may try to make Mind and drugs coalesce, but the two will not mingle scientifically. Why should we wish to make them do so, since no good can come of it? If Mind is foremost and superior, let us rely upon Mind, which needs no co-operation from lower powers, even if these so-called powers are real."

How inspiring are the works of Christ Jesus! And how necessary for "the healing of the nations" is obedience to the teachings of him who "went about all Galilee," as we read in Matthew (4:23), "healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people"!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Naukowe leczenie

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

NAJWIĘKSZYM i najskuteczniejszym lekarzem wszystkich czasów był Chrystus Jezus, i jego metoda leczenia była bosko doskonałą. Czytamy w Ewangelji według św. Mateusza (8:1-3) że gdy Jezus skończył swoje Kazanie na Górze i „szedł do miasta . . . przystąpił do niego trędowaty i chwalił go, mówiąc, Panie, jeśli chcesz, możesz mnie oczyścić. I Jezus położył rękę na niego i rzekł, Chcę, bądź oczyszczon. I był trędowaty tejże chwili oczyszczony z trądu swego."

Dykcjonarz tłomaczy słowo „czcić" jako „szacunek oddany zasługom czy zaletom". Trędowaty rozpoznał i uznał nieocenioną wartość słów i uczynków Pana, przeztosamo umożliwiając sobie otrzymanie pomocy boskiej. Czas nie był koniecznym by uzupełnić leczenie. Rozumiejąc prawdziwe stworzenie, Jezus wiedział że prawdziwy człowiek, syn Boga, jest doskonałym i świętym, nawet jako Ojciec jego który go stworzył jest doskonałym i swiętym. Jego jasne, wyraźne rozpoznanie rzeczywistości duchowej miało skutki w leczeniach naukowych. Czyż ten kto czytał Jezusa Kazanie na Górze z otwartym umysłem i pojmującym sercem może kiedykolwiek powątpić że Chrystus, Prawda, którą Jezus objawił może wyleczyć wszelkie choroby?

Wiedza Chrześcijańska, będąc opartą na nauczaniach Pisma św., objawia boską Zasadę naukowego leczenia, którą dokazywał Chrystus Jezus. Gdy ludzie są uleczeni Wiedzą Chrześcijańską, doświadczają przezto siłę Chrystusa, Prawdy.

Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, tak pisze na str. 248 "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedzy i Zdrowia z Kluczem do Pisma św.): „Musimy utworzyć doskonałe wzory w umysłach naszych i ciągle na nie spoglądać, inaczej nigdy nie wyrzeźbimy z nich wspaniałych, szlachetnych żywotów. Niech królestwo boże niesamolubności, dobroci, miłosierdzia, sprawiedliwości, zdrowia, swiętości i miłości królują w nas, a grzech, choroba i śmierć zmniejszą się i zmaleją aż nakoniec znikną." W ten sposób, przez leczenie w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej wyrośnie większa miłość Boga, ulepszone samopoczucie, lepsi ludzie, większa sposobność czynienia dobrego, i więcej pokoju i dobrej woli względem ludzi.

Jeszcze jedno uleczenie zapisane przez św. Mateusza tyczy się sługi setnika (8:5-8, 13): „Pan Jezus poszedł znowu do Kafarnaum, i przystąpił do niego setnik . . . mówiąc, Panie, sługa mój leży w domu cierpiący paraliżem, i ciężko udręczony. A Jezus powiedział mu, Przyjdę i uzdrowię go. Setnik odpowiedział temi słowy, Panie . . . rzeknij tylko słowo, a będzie uzdrowion sługa mój. . . . I Jezus rzekł do setnika, Idź, a jakoś uwierzył, niech ci się stanie. I uzdrowionym był sługa onej godziny."

Nieobecność chorego nigdy nie przeszkadzała Jezusowi w leczeniu chorób i dolegliwości; i dziś nie jest ona przeszkodą w leczeniu: wielu poszukiwaczy Prawdy w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej uczuwa dotknięcie Chrystusa-ducha i są uleczeni, pomimo że są o wiele mil oddaleni od praktykanta który im pomaga. O leczniczym wpływie Prawdy, Mrs. Eddy napisała w Science and Health (str. 559), „‚Malutki, cichy głos' myśli naukowej sięga poprzez ląd i morze do najdalszej granicy kuli ziemskiej." Przeto leczenie, obrona i pociecha są nadmiar łatwemi do zdobycia wszystkim tym który chcą usłuchać „‚małego, cichego głosu' myśli naukowej" która idzie ku nim od Umysłu boskiego.

Pewna osoba która zainteresowała się Wiedzą Chrześcijańską na krótko przedtem, zachorowała krytycznie na dolegliwość gardła. Na tą chorobę zapadała w pewnych przerwach od samego dzieciństwa, a teraz poprosiła o pomoc praktykanta Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Na trzeci dzień wcale nie czuła się lepiej, i tego wieczoru przyszła do przekonania że choć pragnęła pomocy od Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, równocześnie pragnęła pewnego lekarstwa które jej lekarz zawsze przepisywał na jej dolegliwość. Wspomniała o tem pragnieniu praktykantowi, który powiedział jej że wprawdzie mogła zażyć jakiekolwiek lekarstwo które tylko chciała, ale że nie mogła mieszać Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej z lekarstwem, i musi zdecydować który środek chciała bardziej—pomocy lekarskiej albo pomocy w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Chora zadecydowała że pragnęła pomocy Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej nade wszystko; wiedziała że nic nie zdoła zachwiać jej wiary w Boga moc lecznicza. Gdy przyszło rano, była zupełnie uzdrowioną. To uleczenie wyszło z boskiego Umysłu; i poprzez okres wielu lat niema ponownego pojawienie dolegliwości.

Mrs. Eddy pisze (ibid., str. 143, 144): „Podrzędne i nieduchowe metody leczenia mogą próbować skojarzyć Umysł i leki, lecz te dwie rzeczy nigdy się nie sprzymierzą naukowo. Czemuż mielibyśmy życzyć takiego sprzymierzenia, gdy nic dobrego nie może z tego wyniknąć? Jeżeli Umysł jest najprzedniejszy i najwyższy, polegajmy na Umyśle, który nie potrzebuje żadnej współpracy od podrzędnych sił, nawet chociaż te domniemane siły są prawdziwemi."

Jak pełne natchnienia są uzdrawiania Chrystusa Jezusa! I jakżesz konieczną dla „uzdrowienia narodów" jest posłuszeństwo nauczaniom tego, który „chodził po całej Galileji" jak czytamy w Ew. św. Mateusza (4:23) „uzdrawiając wszelkie choroby i wszelkie zarazy ludności"!

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Greenwich Village Is New York's American Quarter

IT IS RIGHT that the only distinctive American quarter in New York should be where it is, on the site of the old Indian village, the Sapokanikan, where the Indian planted tobacco on the sweet meadows that lay between the North River and the Minetta Waters. Though so near to the Italian quarter, once part of the Village, now practically merging with it, it is so distinctive that the streets which still belong to the Village are easily distinguished from the others. The Village has not been made after a definite plan like most of the other streets above Canal Street, which have been laid out in advance by the city engineers, but it has grown. Lane after lane between neighboring houses was widened out in the most convenient way, without thought to the future development of the streets as at present. It is why this part of New York presents such a resemblance to the network of streets in Montmartre in Paris, to certain quarters in New Orleans and Philadelphia, and has not been affected by the city plan of New York.

From a bird's-eye view, the haphazard winding of streets and alleys is that of a wild garden grown without much aid by the hand of man. No twenty-story buildings rise suddenly on the land between shacks. No industrial cupolas darken and danken the streets: for the Minetta Water, though no longer on the surface, is still lustily flowing underneath the ground. . . . The East Side branch of Minetta flows underneath, less than fifty feet below the surface, east of Fifth Avenue through Twentieth and Twenty-third Streets, in a straight line to the southwest corner of Union Square. Another branch crosses Washington Square and flows through Minetta Street to the North River between Charlton and Houston Streets. . . .

There is something indefinable that has remained about this part of New York, which distinguishes it from any other quarter in the city. That sweet smell which emanated formerly from the tall poplars and the woodland about it, and the sweet earth and clear water, still lingers in the air. A slow tranquillity, as if one were away from the mad industrial rush about the few acres which form this district, seizes one as soon as he dips into one of the narrow curving streets winding capriciously hither and thither, with that old carelessness that hath no regard for time, and no hurry to get somewhere by the straightest line.—From "Around the World in New York," by KONRAD BERCOVICI. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

As in a Japanese Print

Snowflakes
Whirling against the green
Of the river-bank in May
Are like petals
The light wind will shower later
From the blossomed trees.

WILDA LINDERMAN

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1941

Winter Work Is Blamed For Devens Costs

Engel tells House that cold weather conditions added much to cost of building operations.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—An order to complete Fort Devens, Mass., in three months in winter conditions was the chief reason ascribed by Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, today, why the Army cantonment cost $25,188,943 instead of the originally estimated $12,714,882.

Mr. Engel told the House that $1,350,000 was paid to workers for overtime as a "premium"—"money paid for which workers did not render any service."

While original estimates for utilities called for expenditure of $1,064,000, actual costs were $4,325,000, Mr. Engel said.

But the chief cause of higher costs, he declared, was operation of three shifts under New England winter conditions with the temperature ranging as low as zero.

About 15,000 workers were employed during one period of construction on the 1,031 buildings, Mr. Engel said, and he asserted some operations were inefficient because of haste to meet the specified completion date of Jan. 15, 1941. Work started only on Oct. 20, 1940.

Night work particularly handicapped employees, he said, and low temperatures froze one-third of all earth work, required special handling of cement and concrete, and caused the contractors to remove interior earth from buildings before floors could be placed.

Another factor, he continued, was the "excess cost of lumber," which was purchased at the average rate of $41.85 a thousand feet.

"A normal two-season job was required to be done in 90 days, two-thirds of which period came within the low temperature conditions of a New England winter," Mr. Engel observed.

The Congressman, who recently criticized expenditures at other Army posts, said the Army figured labor costs amounted to 51.3 per cent of material and other costs.

"This was a closed shop," he added, asserting that he had been informed the Carpenters' Union charged an initiation fee of $65, the Common Laborers' Union $40, "and so on down the line. The Carpenters' Union required the payment of $10 a week and Common Laborers' Union, $5 a week, until the fee was paid," he continued.

Mr. Engel said the project manager knew of no one turned down for a job because of inability to pay the initiation fees.

Dr. Santosuosso Called Into Court

The City of Boston today took legal action to compel Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, co-defendant in a land damage settlement case with the former Governor and Mayor James M. Curley, to come into court and answer questions regarding his assets.

Dr. Santosuosso was summoned to appear June 20 in Boston Municipal Court. The judgment given against him amounted to $28,525.72, that against Mr. Curley $42,735.58.

Mr. Curley was previously summoned to appear in West Roxbury District Court on June 2.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, temperature the same as last night; lowest temperature near 54 degrees; Saturday considerable cloudiness, slightly cooler than today; light variable winds tonight; gentle northwest winds Saturday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight, Saturday increasing cloudiness, no important change in temperature.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight, Saturday considerable cloudiness and occasional light rain in north portion, slightly cooler.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer in the interior tonight; Saturday considerable cloudiness, slightly cooler than today.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds except moderate northwest Penobscot Bay to Eastport tonight; Saturday moderate northwest winds, increasing cloudiness in south, fair in north portion tonight, broken cloudiness Saturday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate shifting winds over north and moderate to fresh westerly winds over south portion, generally fair over south and scattered showers over north portion tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	76	New Orleans	65	85
Chicago	66	69	New York	62	79
Denver	42	69	Norfolk	70	85
Kansas City	66	91	Philadelphia	59	77
Los Angeles	58	73	St. Louis	72	91
Miami	70	80	San Francisco	52	68
Minneapolis	49	73	Washington	61	77

A—8:30 a. m. E S T May 16.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:36 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Saturday, 4:53 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:30 p. m.

Wellesley College Ready for Tree-Planting Pageant

By a Staff Photographer

Tree Day Mistress and Her Four Aids

The Tree Day celebration began more than 40 years ago as a spring tree-planting ceremony, and has been continued annually since, each year with a pageant and the traditional planting of a tree. Tomorrow's program includes a pageant with dancing, in six scenes, portraying the story of a Lieutenant Kije at the Court of the Russian Czar. After the pageant, members of the freshman class will plant their class tree, using the original spade which was used at first Tree Day pageant. The picture was taken at the dress rehearsal for the pageant and shows the mistress and her aids approaching the throne. The mistress, at extreme right, is Marie Haffenreffer. Her aids, reading from left to right, are: Barbara Olsen, Lorraine Manny, Jean Kuebler, and Judy Stowe.

Federal Rule Hits Autonomy Of Draft Units

The Connecticut Director of Selective Service has ordered the West Hartford draft board to replace a defense worker, classified 1-A while on strike, on the occupational deferment list.

This action by the State Director, obviously taken under pressure from Washington, is regarded as significant by some observers because of its deviation from the general policy of local autonomy for draft boards in matters of deferment. It raises the question of how much further Federal officials will go in interference with local draft board decisions.

For example, the status of married men who are called has been wholly left to the local boards, with the result that some married men have been drafted although most of them have been deferred.

Earlier this month a Massachusetts local board also ruled that striking defense workers would lose their deferred status. This ruling, as in the case of the Connecticut decision, was bitterly protested by labor interests who said such action would interfere with a man's freedom to strike.

In the Connecticut case Col. Ernest L. Averill, the Director, made public yesterday a report of a special board of inquiry appointed after Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, called for an investigation into the case of Donald Gustave Olson, an employee of the Hanson-Whitney Company, machine tool manufacturers.

The board's report recommended among other things that the West Hartford body "be admonished" and stated that its revocation of Mr. Olson's deferment "was improper and unjustifiable under all of the conditions and circumstances."

Up in Air on High-Wheel Bike Harvard Clubsters Hit the Pike

Ye olde Harvard Bicycle Clubbe today donned striped, turtle-neck sweaters, bowler hats, and old-fashioned knickers, crept behind handlebar mustaches, and joined hands with Radcliffe's Cabot Hall in reviving the days when grandma was just a slip of a girl.

Pretty Miss Lucile Webb, all decked out from tip to toe in lavender and old lace, curtsied daintily to Alfred C. Schmidt of Dunster House, president of the clubbe, coyly spun her petite parasol, and set her stamp of approval on a dress rehearsal for this afternoon's bicycle race.

The Harvard boys, in costume, and mounted on six-foot high-wheel bicycles, will race around the Radcliffe quadrangle this afternoon just for the sheer joy of spring gallivanting.

They did a few turns this morning, just for practice, while Miss Webb, Miss Harriet Rodebush, and Miss Rae Hurd—and a dozen or more other Cabot girls in somewhat more modern get-ups—cheered and laughed and chattered about the things these Harvard boys won't do next.

The stunt will be the second of the year for the Harvard club—pardon us, clubbe. Last fall the boys raced 15 miles to Wellesley. Soon, rumor hath it, they'll attempt a 90-mile trek to Smith, at Northampton.

But today was Radcliffe's day. Some of the older, more pseudo-sophisticated Harvard men may permit themselves a raised eyebrow or two at the spectacle of Harvard and Radcliffe gallivanting of a fine spring afternoon. The two colleges are suposed to feud in public, be friendly in private—that's the tradition.

But there were no signs of feudin' today.

As the bright sun broke through newly-green elms and slanted across the attractive Quad this morning, framing a picture of Harvard and Radcliffe jollity, you could understand why the bicycle clubbe picked this spot for the prize stunt of the year.

It was simply another case of spring—the spring when a young Harvard man's fancy (take it from Radcliffe) can turn to practically anything.

This afternoon's race will start at 4 o'clock. Down at Harvard's Dunster House, by the Charles River, the contestants will line up for a pre-race parade.

With Mr. Schmidt in the lead, a dozen or more Harvard men will climb aboard the mammoth high-wheel bikes and start along the Charles River embankment.

Before and aft there will be an assortment of the latest in horseless carriages—a Stanley steamer, a Franklin, and a Star, 'tis said. Seeing them ahead of time, one wonders how anyone could have preferred them to the horse.

And to cap the climax, just as the amazing assortment begins to parade to Radcliffe, a circus calliope will break forth with "Daisy, Daisy."

Up through the lower reaches of Cambridge, into the Yard, and before you can say "land a'goshen"—right smack past the John Harvard statue (he probably won't crack a smile) the strange procession will march.

And from thence on up to Shepard Street and the Quad, doubtless holding up Cambridge traffic on the way. There the race will begin. Dr. Walter Gardner Kendall, for 54 years captain of the Boston Bicycle Club, who provided most of the bikes, will start the boys off with the crack of an ancient flintlock.

W. F.

(Picture on Page 1)

Glass Blower High Lights Hobby Show

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Probably no one brightens his corner more at the Hobby and Antique Show being held this week at Horticultural Hall, in Boston, than B. F. Neider, glass instrument maker, who daily delights crowds practicing his hobby of old Venetian glass blowing.

With smiling face alight from the flare of his torch which burns at 3,200 degrees Fahrenheit, Mr. Nieder turns out a continual stream of glass airplanes, flowers, ships, chains, dolls or anything else the spectators may request. Just a few hard puffs down the cool end of a heated glass tube, a twist of the glass like pulling taffy candy, a tug here with a pair of tweezers, a punch there with a triangular-shaped reamer, a clip with the scissors and the result is an ornate glass goblet with handle in the shape of a doplhin.

Keen eyes and a sensitive touch are the main requirements of such work says Mr. Nieder whose next vase, duck or rabbit originates in his imagination and is produced with sheer judgment for proper shape and size. Two objects of the type will show no noticeable difference in shape or size.

Mr. Nieder began such work as a small boy of seven years in Berlin, Germany, where he blew Christmas bulbs in his father's glass-blowing workshop. His daily output was 144 bulbs a day which he sold for a pfennig each. Later he blew glass in England and France then came to the United States and is now employed by the Macalaster Bicknell Company in Cambridge.

Labor Backs $12 Base Pay To Waitresses

Unionists hold proposed scale for restaurant workers is justified—Foes still to testify.

Organized labor today strongly supported a $12 weekly minimum wage for waitresses and $16 for all other women restaurant workers at a public hearing conducted by the State Minimum Wage Commission.

The session was scheduled to hear arguments on the recommendations made by a wage board established to advise minimum wages for women restaurant employees. To be effective the wage board's plan must be approved by the Minimum Wage Commission, after which a minimum wage decree would automatically follow.

Today's session at the State House was devoted to arguments of proponents for the proposed minimum. Critics will be heard at another session on May 27. This date was set by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Commission, when Richard Ely, counsel for the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, sought postponement of today's hearing.

Representatives of various labor unions from the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations told the members of the Minimum Wage Commission that some waitresses now receive no wages and must depend entirely on the "generosity of the public" for tips.

Other waitresses are paid only $3, $4 or $5 a week, and must rely on tips to fill out a living wage, according to the union testimony.

Under the Wage Board's recommendation, an allowance was made for tips by setting the wage of waitresses at tables at $4 less than that of all other women restaurant workers. No tips, the Wage Board then ruled, shall be in any event counted as part of the minimum wage.

John J. Kearney, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Council of Hotel and Restaurant Employees (A. F. of L.), testified that the $12 a week minimum wage for waitresses would be practically the same as the minimum established by the waitresses' union for years. He said that the $16 a week rate for other restaurant employees reaffirmed an arbitration award of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in Boston's hotel industry.

Mr. Kearney also pointed out that the minimum wage would build up a larger social equity for restaurant employees and increase the employment compensation benefits available to workers in this industry.

Mrs. Bessie Irving, President of the local waitresses' union of the American Federation of Labor, held that waitresses should not be obliged to depend upon tips.

Mrs. Eva M. Rankin, Secretary-Treasurer and business agent of the waitresses' union, testified that her organization had filed the request which led to today's hearing.

Donald Carson, representing the United Food Workers of the C. I. O. of Lynn, recorded his union in favor of the report of the Wage Board, although he said his group believed that some of the provisions were not strong enough.

Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, representing the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, and George H. Chase, counsel for the Massachusetts Hotel Association, said they would present their case when the opposition was heard on May 27. Mr. Chase commented that he agreed generally with the report and would ask only for a slight change.

Voluntary Cut Made In Utility Charges

By the Associated Press

Leominster, Mass., May 16

The Leominster Electric Light & Power Co. announced today a voluntary reduction in rates effective June 1 would mean an annual saving to users of $18,500.

The State Department of Public Utilities indicated yesterday that it would grant the Leominster Gas Light Company increases which would cost the average customer about 47 cents a month and give the company additional revenue of more than $16,600 monthly.

Newell A. Clark, President of the Electric Company, said his organization had made reductions totaling $59,500 since 1935.

Food Stamps Yield a Heavy Total in Trade

Nearly $800,000 in new business has accumulated to Boston merchants since the Federal Government's stamp program for distributing surplus food to needy families began operation here just six months ago, Charles M. Quinn, area supervisor of the Surplus Marketing Administration, announced today.

Nationally a $30,000,000-a-year business, the food stamp plan at peak operation is expected to bring $5,000,000 in new business annually to Greater Boston. Twelve towns and cities of Greater Boston have already adopted the plan. In Boston proper, however, the first six months show more than $2,300,000 in orange and blue stamps have been issued, Mr. Quinn said.

Installed for the first time two years ago today in Rochester, N. Y., the food stamp program has spread to 350 cities and counties.

The stamp plan has been well-publicized as the answer of Government, agriculture, welfare, and business to the question of what use to make of the surplus products of the none-too-prosperous American farmer. Beneficiaries are the farmer, the hungry, the grocery storekeeper.

Properly certified by welfare agencies, John J. Unemployed, still without work despite the defense boom, can get 50 cents of blue stamps free for every $1 of orange stamps he buys. With the orange stamps he can buy practically anything the grocery store stocks. Blue stamps are restricted to exchange for items on a food surplus list revised monthly by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Thus the five cents spent on the average by welfare recipients for each meal is increased to seven and a half cents—not much, but a big help to those limited to five cents a meal. By participating in the plan—eating the surplus, officials call it—welfare families not only increase the variety of their diet but help the farmer get rid of his produce, and help the businessman by moving the goods through the regular channels of trade.

This new business, estimated at between $750,000 and $800,000 when May receipts are in, is the blue stamp trade that has been rung in on the cash registers of all the vegetable, fruit, and food stores in the block or around the corner.

For the first time in Boston, food stamp authorities recently denied a number of merchants the right to accept stamps in exchange for purchases of food. Several more are expected to lose the same privilege.

Research Day: No Lack of Oil If U. S. in War

N. E. businessmen hear leading chemists tell of defense progress since World War.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the United States should go to war tomorrow, there would be no repetition of the acute chemical and petroleum shortage of two decades ago, Edward R. Weidlein, Chief of Chemical and Allied Products Section of the OPM and Director of Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, assured New England business leaders today.

Thanks to modern industrial research, he said at the annual Research Day luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce today, the petroleum industry has facilities which it can open up on extremely short notice, a matter of hours, which would expand available oil and gasoline supplies by 25 per cent. Mr. Weidlein estimated that this would be 20 per cent more than necessary, since he sees an "all-out war" effort as stepping up petroleum consumption but five per cent.

"There need be no gasoline-less Sundays this time," he promised, although admitting a shortage of tanker vessels for bringing oil from the Gulf Coast to the northeast is developing through obsolescence, transfer of such ships to foreign service, and cessation of new construction because shipyards are jammed with Naval orders.

In the careful phrases of the research chemist, Dr. Weidlein pieced together a dramatic story of how 20 years of tremendous experiment and development in American chemistry has evolved a situation in which the problems of today "are minor compared with the conditions we faced in 1917."

Mr. Weidlein spoke of the work of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, which was an important cog in the peacetime M-Day activities of the military services. Leaders in the chemical field were on committees, Dr. Weidlein disclosed, and even before the National Defense Advisory Commission was set up, this Munitions Board had studied the production and availability of more than 100 chemicals vital to peacetime and war effort.

Sources of production as well as factories for processing were examined and listed; plans for quick expansion were drawn up.

He used toluol, little known to the public, but of immense importance to the chemical industry, as an illustration. This solvent, used in making dyes and also an element in the manufacture of explosives was in acute demand during the first World War. America had imported much of it from Germany.

Today, Mr. Weidlein said, "We started out with a toluol production greatly exceeding the total output at the end of the World War in 1918, but in making a survey of the needs for defense purposes we found that the supply was inadequate to take care of civilian requirements, British needs, and our own Army and Navy."

Mr. Weidlein then described how his committee had urged TNT makers to buy up 7,500,000 gallons for reserve storage. This purchase stimulated expanded production by private manufacturers. Simultaneously, the committee encouraged a large oil company to erect a plant for the making of toluol from petroleum.

Why Are Gas Prices Jumping?

State investigation of increased gasoline prices in Massachusetts continued today, following the report by John P. McBride, Director of the State Division of the Necessaries of Life, that higher tanker freight charges and a shortage of tankers, are the main cost-jump reasons.

After receiving Mr. McBride's report, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall ordered the official to continue his investigation. At the same time the Governor called upon the fuel division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to exert all efforts to insure adequate tanker service to Massachusetts.

The Chief Executive reviewed the gasoline price situation in a letter to Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford and Representative Charles J. Skladzien (D) of Webster, who originally demanded the gasoline price investigation several weeks ago.

The Governor wrote that Mr. McBride "reports that some of the increased prices in the Massachusetts area are due to the fact that Massachusetts prices have been depressed below the rest of the country. This was on account of a large amount of gasoline in this area for export purposes. When it could not be exported it was used locally.

"However, prices have increased all over the country recently, particularly in this locality. Part of this is due to the fact that we receive our gasoline through tankers and the number of tankers available has been reduced."

Representative Skladzien, on the other hand, expressed dissatisfaction with the report. He said 30-cents-a-gallon gasoline is in prospect.

Knox Sees France In 'Hitler Squeeze'

NEWPORT, R. I., May 16 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said today that the "most dramatic development of the past 24 hours was the overturn of the existing French Government at Vichy towards Germany."

In an interview prior to his address to the graduating class of the Naval War College, the Secretary declared that the Vichy Government was in the clutches of the Germans, and robbed of the direction of its own affairs. "It is in a Hitler squeeze," he added, "and is paying the penalty of being vanquished in war."

Mr. Knox expressed the belief that Rudolf Hess was sane but under the impression that someone "had a finger on him," and that he was "two jumps ahead of a gunman."

Asked if there was any chance that selective service men might be used in expanding the Navy's manpower, Secretary Knox said:

"They are designated for one year of service and you can't make sailors in one year, but if an emergency or need arises we will use them."

"If you ask me if I would insure delivery of materials for Britain," Mr. Knox said, "the answer is a definite and affirmative 'Yes.'"

Asked what his method of insurance would be, the Navy Secretary said:

"Use your own head. In the last war we had only one menace—the submarine. This time we have three—the submarine, the surface raider and the airplane."

He said he had no knowledge of United States ships operating in Greenland.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Hobby Show and Sale, sponsored by Mrs. John Freeman Brown. Exhibits include antiques, buttons, model airplanes, cameras, boats, glass blowing and rug weaving. At Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, Boston, open until 10 p. m., and from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Saturday. Admission, 55 cents.

Moving picture in technicolor, "Ski America Second," by Sidney Shurcliff, for the benefit of the Allied War Relief. Presented by the Library Committee of the Park School. In the Gymnasium, the Park School, 25 Kennard Road, Brookline, at 8 p. m.

Concert of American music for chamber orchestra, presented by the New England Conservatory of Music. Conducted by Quincy Porter, Dean of the Faculty. Soloists, Rita La Plante and Lawrence White. At Jordan Hall, Gainsborough Street, Boston, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public free.

Military dinner-dance and entertainment for the benefit of the 26th (Yankee) Division's recreational and welfare fund. At the Hotel Ritz-Carlton, at 7 p. m.

Military Ball under the auspices of the ladies' auxiliary to the Associate Members of the 101st Infantry. At the Hotel Copley-Plaza, at 9 p. m.

Saturday

All day outing in Lincoln, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Take 8:03 a. m. train North Station, Boston. Autos arrive at Lincoln Station at 8:42 a. m. Leader, Miss Tyler, Wal. 1321. Costs, 70 cents.

Annual May Party of the North End Union. Junior girls numbering 150 are to perform. At the North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, Boston, at 10 p. m.

Motion pictures for children on "Pond Insects," a sound film showing underwater close-ups of aquatic species. At the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston. First showing at 10 a. m., and subsequent showings until all are accommodated.

Winchester Street Fair by the En Ka Society for the benefit of charitable organizations. Featured will be a Yankee Trading Post, sweet shop, drumhead grab booth, and other attractions. On the Midway, Town Hall grounds, Winchester. The Street Fair will start at 11 a. m. Supper from 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on Egyptian Art I" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "Dutch paintings" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Bird walk in North Weymouth, conducted by the Field and Forest Club. Meet at South Station for 1:45 p. m. train to Quincy, then bus to North Weymouth. Supper at North Weymouth. Leaders, Bessie Howard and George Sharp. Costs, 55 cents.

Geology walk at Prospect Hill, Waltham, sponsored by Teachers' School of Natural Science. Meet at 2 p. m. at Waltham Highlands Station; train leaves North Station, Boston, at 1:41 p. m. Leader, Prof. Laurence LeForge. Open to public free.

Walk in Mount Auburn, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at the Harvard Square subway at 2 p. m. for Watertown car. Automobiles arrive at Mount Auburn at 2:15 p. m. Leader, Mr. Anderson, Asp. 8037. Costs, 20 cents.

Conference on "World Organization or Continued Chaos" under the auspices of the Greater Boston Peace Council. Registration: "Need, Purpose and Plan of Our Conference" by Dr. Albert C. Diefenbach, Chairman, and former Religion Editor of the Boston Evening Transcript, at 2:15 p. m.; "The Imperative Need of World Organization," by Dr. J. A. C. Fagginger Auer, Professor of Church History and Theology at Harvard University, at 2:35 p. m.; "The Far East in the Post-War World" by Mark R. Shaw, New England Field Agent of the National Council for the Prevention of War, at 3:15 p. m.; "The Right Kind of Peace" by Henry H. Perry, at 3:30 p. m. Open Forum from 3:45 to 4:15 p. m. "Can We Build a Paradise?" by Dr. Otto Zausmer, a contributor to The Christian Science Monitor, at 4:15 p. m. Open Forum from 5 to 5:45 p. m. Supper at 6:15 p. m., and Evening Session at 7:30 o'clock. In the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. Each session, 25 cents; supper, 60 cents; registration fee, $1, covers both sessions and supper.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Leo Litwin, pianist, and Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Lecture and pictures of gorillas by Harold J. Coolidge. At the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston, at 3 p. m. Open to the public free.

Public lectures on "The Present Challenge to American Culture" given for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Cambridge Smith College Club. "The Modern Distemper" will be discussed by Prof. Otto Kraushaar of the philosophy department at 3:30 p. m.; "The Artist in Our Democracy" by Prof. Oliver Larkin of the art department at 4:30 p. m.; "Two Decades of American Life" by Prof. Ray Billington of the history department at 7:30 p. m. At the Hotel Commander, Cambridge.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.
Radio Timetable: Page 10.

At Hobby-Antique Exhibit

By a Staff Photographer

He'll Make Anything You Name

Blowing into the cool end of a heated glass tube with the force of three pounds, B. F. Nieder, glass instrument maker, forms the upper part of a flower vase for interested watchers at the Hobby and Antique Show being held this week at Horticultural Hall in Boston.

Hearing Held On Milk Price Rise at Farms

Labor is getting scarce back on the farm, necessitating higher wages and a one-cent increase in the consumer price of milk, according to speakers at a hearing on a proposed price increase in milk for the Boston markets, held by the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston yesterday.

Farmers attending the hearing heard that the proposed order would increase the hundredweight price of milk 40 cents, and also that this increase is "just a joke. The worst is yet to come." The latter statement was made by James H. O'Brien of Lee, Mass., banker and dairy farmer, who asserted that in many instances farm labor today is non-existent.

Warning against a shortage of milk-producing cows was voiced by Mr. Carten. He also predicted that "unless prices do go up here it is going to result in a very serious difficulty in maintaining the supply of the Boston milk shed from August on."

Wellesley, Mass.

Secluded behind a graceful stone wall. One acre, delightfully landscaped. The house is in perfect condition. Large living room, fireplace, dining room, guest lavatory, pantry and kitchen. Second Floor: Master chamber, fireplace, dressing room and tiled bath; 2 other bedrooms with connecting baths. Third Floor: 2 bedrooms and bath. 2-car garage. Oil heat. Owner transferred. Offered property at half cost. Phone evenings, Wel. 1222.

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Community Playhouse
Wellesley Hills Wel. 2600

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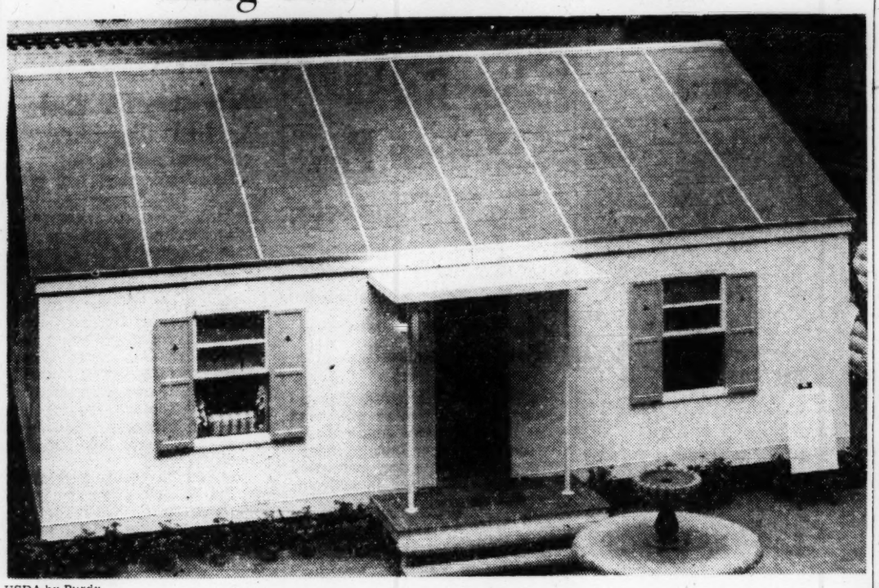
For Sale or Rent—An early Cape house of 8 rooms and bath; gas kitchen; waterfront location. Rental $500.

For Sale or Rent Furnished—a delightful summer home, all modern improvements. 6 master's rooms, 2 maids' rooms, tennis court. Rent $750 for season.

For Sale—Waterfront property at Powder Point. Large lot of land; tennis court. Dwelling has 6 master's and 2 maids' rooms. Pier and float. Percy L. Walker, Duxbury, Mass. Tel. Duxbury 120.

King Cotton Builds a House



USDA by Purdy

This prefabricated house developed by the United States Department of Agriculture costs $3,000 and has five rooms.

Cellulose Residence

Material Chars, Won't Burn

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Grover B. Hill tests the treated cotton used for insulation in the cotton house, using an open flame for the demonstration.

Defense Council For R. I. Is Named

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16 (AP) —Gov. J. Howard McGrath proclaimed a State emergency in Rhode Island yesterday and appointed an 11-member Defense Council under an act passed by the recent General Assembly session.

The group, the Governor said, is to act as a planning board for defense, and has power to establish committees to carry out its programs. It is also empowered to co-operate with the Federal defense groups and with similar organizations in other states.

Cargo Space Saving Seen in New Containers

NORTHFIELD, Vt., May 16 (AP) —A redesigning of shipping cases could reduce overseas cargo space requirements from five to twenty per cent for many commodities, in the opinion of C. P. Winslow of the United States Forest Products Laboratory.

Addressing the Vermont Wood Products Conference last night, he said wood research could play an important role in defense and "aid to Britain" efforts.

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Waltham Leader in Research; Businessmen Get Citations

Research has resulted in turning Waltham—the Watch City—into a world-renowned center of the precision industry, so that today the watchword has become: "The World Watches Waltham." This fact was made abundantly clear last night when about 200 Waltham industrialists gathered at the Hovey Institute in connection with Research Day in New England, sponsored by the New England Council, the Engineering Societies of New England, and other associations and groups.

The "better way of life through research" was illustrated by the many attractive industrial exhibits grouped in the Institute. Products ranged from huge gray-iron castings to microscopic screws, from precision dial gauges and industrial rivets to a stainless steel "silkworm" capable of spinning finer and more uniform threads than real silkworms, and using many things besides mulberry leaves.

Along Electrical Lines

Frederick W. Bliss, of the General Electric Company, accompanied his talk on "A Great Industry Founded on Research" with illustrations which took his audience up from the earliest days of electrical research to the most modern experiments, many of which he demonstrated by the use of complicated pieces of apparatus.

Waltham, as an industrial city, does not compare favorably with other manufacturing centers—it is far, far ahead of any city of its size in the United States in the manufacture of precision instruments, declared John T. Flynn, Jr., President of the Waltham Chamber of Commerce. And he added that every American-made airplane and every motorcar in the United States carries some part which either was made in Waltham, or was fabricated by Waltham-made machine tools.

Industrialists Honored

Citations were awarded to 10 Waltham industrialists by the Waltham Chamber of Commerce. These were on imported sheepskin, and as follows:

Warren Ames, for his outstanding research work in connection with precision dial gauges.

William P. Bartel, for his contribution to research in the form of industrial rivets and automatic riveting machines.

Robert I. Bradley, for his precision products, which include a bimetallic thermometer.

Grover J. Cronin, for his lead in modern business architecture and attractive store lighting fixtures.

Thomas I. Curin, for advanced work in grey-iron castings of high tensile and deflection strength.

Carl H. Lawson, for his research work in connection with industrial ceramics, grinding wheels, and similar items.

William H. Nichols, for his outstanding contributions to the rayon and nylon industries through his so-called "stainless steel silkworms."

Robert Place, whose photographic projection apparatus has aided research to make great progress.

Charles W. Potter, for leading time-saving devices in office equipment.

Raymond S. Wilder, whose micro-precision instruments have aided greatly in the production of gun parts in defense products.

DUXBURY

Plan to bring your family to Duxbury this summer. A quiet town, with safe sailing and swimming, good golf course and horseback trails—yet only one hour from Boston.

On the South Shore of Powder Point, a comfortable house, with five master's and one maid's bedrooms, three baths, and a cool screened porch overlooking the bay. $900, for the season.

In the Village, a charming Cape Cod cottage, old but with modern baths and kitchen. Five bedrooms and three baths and a wonderful screened sleeping porch. $650, for the season.

Other cottages and houses for summer or year-round occupancy from $300, up. Apply to Constance Young, Duxbury 11, or

R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc.
8 NEWBURY STREET
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U. S. Develops Fire-Resisting Cotton House

The Real Estate Week A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States Department of Agriculture this week wheeled a cotton gin into its Washington offices, pressed a button, and out rolled a prefabricated, five-room house that Government officials think may help solve some of the problems of the Nation's number one surplus commodity . . . cotton.

That, of course, is figuratively speaking, for actually it takes 62 man hours to assemble this cotton home on any given site. But having tested its qualities of strength and insulation and witnessed the charm and distinctiveness of "cotton" decorations, the Agricultural experts believe they have something to contribute to the Nation's defense housing program.

At this moment, the "cotton" house is being stored in a building at Beltsville, Md., following its initial exhibit in Washington. The Government had hoped to display the home in the cotton carnival opening in Memphis yesterday, but plans bogged down. Arrangements now are to ship the cotton house around the country in an effort to encourage a new outlet for the South's paramount product.

Cotton Highway

"Oh, pshaw," the skeptic says: "who ever heard of a cotton house standing up under New England weather?" The cotton authorities reply that a cotton road built in Greater Boston on Route 62 out of Lexington to Wilmington has held up against both weather and traffic for more than 10 years. So, why not houses made of cotton?

Coming in structural units that can be assembled and dismounted, to be re-erected in some other locality, the cotton house is said to hold some promise for defense needs under which homes now being built may become idle properties when the emergency is ended.

Outside and inside walls are of plywood, covered with flame-proof cotton fabric that will char but not burn. The fabric is hot-pressed to the plywood by use of a synthetic resin adhesive, the effect being that of a canvas stretched on the surface of walls and ceilings. Rooms are painted in dainty, pastel shades of pink, gray, tan, green and yellow, while the walls of the bathroom are covered with cotton wall paper.

Retreat of Linen

It would be almost treasonable to have "linen closets" in a cotton house. So, there are cotton closets holding sheets, bedspreads, pillow slips, etc., all made of cotton.

In reply to New England skeptics, the Department of Agriculture insists that the cotton house is sturdier in construction than the conventionally built home, having been tested in extremes of temperature ranging from the tropics to Alaska. It served to keep out the heat in the tropics and the cold in the north.

It takes one-third of a bale of cotton to cover the plywood. For insulation, more than a bale of cotton is used as a blanket in the outside walls and ceilings.

Cracks cannot appear in the walls and moisture is completely eliminated by treating the fabric with synthetic resin which resists water vapor. Hence, there is no delay in painting the dry interior surface, which is a distinct labor saving factor over conventional lath and plaster.

Ceilings, sidewalls and floor units are secured to the sills with steel rods. As a test of structural strength, the floor panels were loaded down under a weight of 128 pounds per square foot over a 5½ foot area, and the greatest deflection shown was 19-100th of an inch. Any builder will say that such deflection is inconceivably small.

The house has a living room 18 by 11½ feet, two bedrooms, a dinette, kitchen, bath, heater room, and three roomy closets.

Heat is provided by circulation of warm air through outlets in the walls. There is a small porch off the kitchen and a larger porch in front supported by columns. Cotton plants bloomed around the house exhibited in the agricultural offices. Scattered around the children's bedrooms in exhibits to follow there will be toy animals and dolls made of cotton, colored tableware and flower pictures framed in cotton . . . there will even be a product in the kitchen cabinets used for making "cot'nice cream."

But the cotton experts do not stop there. They have found it possible to make shingles of cotton fabrics for protecting seedlings, cotton padded beehive hoods to insulate the bees against cold weather, and cotton rugs. The product is also being used to make chairs and chair covers, fireproof curtains and comforters, mattresses and airport runways.

A few cotton homes have already weathered 2 years in Alabama, it is said, and from all appearances the exteriors are entirely satisfactory, Occupants say they are warm in winter and cool in summer and the houses have no leaks, cracks or sags.

Four-room cottages have been built of cotton for as little as $1,350, which is approximately the same price as conventional construction in the South. But cotton provides better insulation and greater durability, it has been found, besides opening new outlets for southern cotton and providing a needed substitute for depleted lumber resources.

Guard Gets North Star

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP) — The North Star, sturdy, ice-breaking craft which twice explored the Antarctic, was turned over to the Coast Guard yesterday. The vessel, which now is in Boston harbor, takes a cargo of 1,800 tons. She was built nine years ago.

Helping Britain

Harold Orne

Dog Show to Aid Relief Fund

Miss Barbara Young of Brookline and "Bow," the springer spaniel who will be one of the stars of the Neighborhood Dog Club Show to be held at 2 p. m. on May 17 "in back of the Beaconsfield Hotel garage." A number of Brookline girls, headed by Miss Barbara Parks and Miss Ruth Linsky are organizing the show for the benefit of the British War Relief Society.

Church Group Opens Meeting At Attleboro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATTLEBORO, Mass., May 16—Ministers and laymen representing 614 churches throughout Massachusetts convened here today for the 142rd annual convention of the Massachusetts Congregational Conference and Missionary Society, which is to last through Sunday.

The sessions opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon with a service of worship conducted by the Rev. Albert J. Penner of the Second Congregational Church, Holyoke, conference chaplain. The three-day meeting will include discussions by Prof. Robert L. Calhoun of Yale Divinity School, Miss Phoebe Fraser of Atlanta, Ga., extension worker for the Congregational Board of Home Missions, Prof. Hans Kohn of Smith College, and a number of others.

A feature of the conference will be the commissioning as a Congregational missionary under the American Board of Foreign Missions of Miss Elizabeth Coffin of Framingham Center, assigned for service in West Central Africa as a teacher.

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Meat Prices Holding Steady As Some Foods Show Advance

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With advantages of the drop in price this week for some varieties of fish offset by rises in other important items, housewives found increasing difficulty in fitting week-end purchases into the foodstuffs budget today.

Meats in general are holding fairly steady at recent price levels. Butter is advancing again to a point where substitutes are finding new friends. And some buyers frankly admit that they were pleasantly surprised at the palatableness of modern substitutes for butter. Whispers of a "shortage" are heard in the market district, credited to possibility of the Government taking quantities for export. Yet, not long ago, butter was very distinctly a "surplus," item.

Sugar is again higher. Ten-pound bags now cost 57 cents in chain stores, and that price is for the refiners' paper bags rather than cloth bags. But refiners still quote the wholesale price of 5.10 cents a pound, or 51 cents for 10 pounds, without change from the time that it first advanced to that level and prompted retailers to increase their prices to 53 cents for 10-pound bags. Sugar has been 56 cents for two or three weeks

Beef Prices High

Beef continues high, but chain stores that cut two cents off prices of a group of roasts and steaks to 31 cents a pound last week, continue those quotations this week-end. Face of the rump continues at 30 cents, and rib roast 23 cents.

Shoppers find the best bargains where competition is keen, and in one large suburb of Boston a grocery and meat market is taking a page or two from the books of drygoods and similar merchandisers, and "staging" a "clearance sale." The market is moving to new quarters, to be sure, but it is unusual to say the least for consumers to be offered special and low prices on meats, for instance, as a "clearance sale."

Rib roast of beef, for instance, can be had in that store today at 21 cents a pound; cooked ham 29 cents, sliced bacon 17 cents, legs and loins of lamb 19 cents, turkeys 25 cents and fowl 21 cents. Chains in general ask two or more cents a pound higher prices for each of these items.

Faneuil Hall market prices for legs and loins of lamb are 35 cents, and native Maine veal at 38 cents a pound for rumps. Pork loins run as high as 30 cents, but in some chains, western loins are as low as 19 cents, and in an exceptional instance 17 cents.

In the poultry line, chickens are priced as low as 23 cents a pound, fowl 21 cents, and capons 35 cents. From these levels, the prices range upward in the various stores.

Seafood Prices

Seafood varieties are increasing and prices of some of them are seasonally dropping. Fresh mackerel can be had as low as 6 cents a pound in some of the chain stores. Eastern halibut is offered downtown at 40 cents. Lobsters are more plentiful and lower in price. Fresh opened lobster meat is $1.50 a pound. Live lobsters are 35 cents a pound in downtown stores. One chain system of stores offers all sizes live lobsters for 21 cents a pound. Fresh eastern salmon is down to 85 cents a pound from the early price of $1.50. Fish merchants look for much lower prices as the season advances. Fillets of haddock or cod are offered at 15 cents a pound in one chain store.

Vegetables are tending lower in some cases. Beets are not too plentiful, yet, nor of too good quality, shoppers find in seeking to buy them. One chain system offers some at eight cents a bunch, each bunch containing four or five not too large beets. Native asparagus is 25 cents or more for a large bunch.

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Window Displays New Testament

A window display of the new Roman Catholic edition of the New Testament at the Massachusetts Bible Society was announced by today by Harold P. Landers, Librarian of the Society.

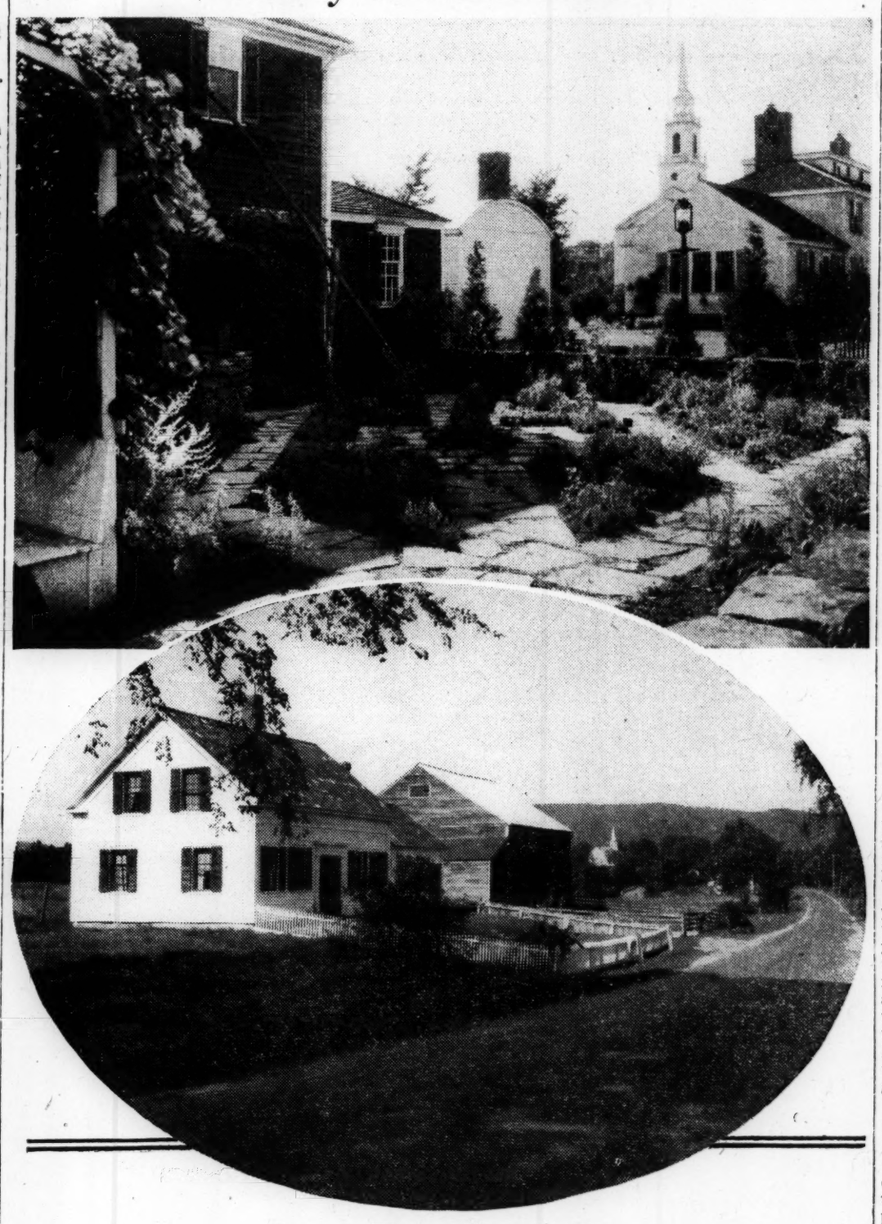
"It is the desire of the Catholic authorities to place this revised edition in every Catholic home," said Mr. Landers. "To this end next Sunday has been designated as Biblical Sunday in Catholic churches throughout the country.

"This is one of the outstanding efforts made by the Catholic Church in recent years to popularize the ownership and reading of the New Testament.

"The New Testament is in English and is a modernized version of the Bible text last revised by Bishop Richard Challoner of London in 1749.

"The revision was made by a committee of 27 Catholic scholars over a period of five years and is being distributed under the auspices of the Catholic Church."

Valley of Contentment



Scenes in Western Massachusetts

Upper: Storrowtown, restored New England village at West Springfield. Lower: Peace in the mountains. Scene in Leverett, a typical Franklin County town.

The Nantucket Forced to Find Another Berth

Activity at the Boston Navy Yard due to national defense requires the space formerly used by the Massachusetts Nautical School Ship Nantucket, and that vessel will be forced to seek other quarters when returning from its summer cruise next September, it was announced today.

The Nautical School ship has used the Navy Yard berthing space for 14 years, prior to which the vessel used to tie up at the North End Park. When the Nantucket was berthed at the Navy Yard during the winter seasons, the cadets were granted the use of a building at the yard for schoolroom purposes.

Officials of the school said today that a new base will be established before Sept. 9, when the Nantucket is due to complete its annual summer cruise.

Because of the rush of work at the Navy Yard it was impossible to overhaul and repair the Nantucket at the Navy Yard prior to making this year's cruise. As a result the ship was sent to Staten Island, N. Y., where the repairs were made and the vessel returned to Boston today. It dropped anchor off Castle Island. On Monday the Nantucket will sail for Provincetown, returning to Boston May 23, because of a change in the itinerary which omits Washington.

The vessel will sail again from Boston on May 24 for Norfolk and then continue on its scheduled summer cruise.

Connecticut House O. K.'s Job Aid Bill

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16 (AP)—The Connecticut House unanimously adopted today a measure increasing benefits to labor under the Unemployment Compensation Act and at the same time reducing taxes paid by employers by some $2,000,000 a year.

Left unchanged in the present act was a merit rating plan, effective July 1, which would give employers with stable employment records an additional savings of $4,000,000 annually.

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Beauties of Pioneer Valley Bid Visitor Tarry Awhile

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In the western part of Massachusetts lies the beautiful region of Pioneer Valley, covering miles of meadows, mountains and valleys, rivers, streams, and waterfalls. The area offers to the visitor, seeking something scenically different, hundreds of drives through pleasant fields of vivid conuntryside dotted with silver lakes, rolling farm lands, and moderately sloping green-clad hills.

So lovely is the Pioneer Valley region that a group in the western part of the State, calling themselves the Pioneer Valley Association, have issued a replica of an old-fashioned map showing 500 interesting roads and places to visit in the region. Also a number of interesting automobile drives have been suggested.

One of these drives, mapped by A. D. Robinson of Westfield, a retired businessman who knows where the best laurel displays can be seen in this section, runs from New York City to Freefield, Mass. Mr. Robinson calls this drive "The Hilltop Laurel Trail."

Hilltop Scenery

The advantage of this route, the Association points out, is that one reaches the country and hilltop scenery immediately when leaving the vicinity of White Plains. Copies of this map may be obtained by writing the Pioneer Valley Association in Northampton, Mass.

Particularly striking in the Pioneer Valley is the Connecticut River, which winds its silver way through the green meadowland, touching here and there sleepy little towns and interesting cities.

There are so many streams tumbling from the hills into the slow-moving Connecticut River that even the Pioneer Valley Association has been unable to compile an accurate list. All they can say is that these capering little streams wind through woods and meadows, tumble into bright waterfalls, and splash by many a neat farmhouse.

In fact, they say, no one has ever counted the spots for swimming in streamlined outdoor swimming pools, and in lakes in the high hills, and in lakes just around a curve in valley roads; but, they counter, there is room for everybody.

Beautiful Lakes

At Southwick, near Springfield, are the Congamond Lakes, the Highland Lake at Goshen, Ashfield Lake at Ashfield, Pine Island Lake at Westhampton, beautiful Norwich Lake at Huntington, Hampton Lake at Holyoke, and the Watershops Pond at Springfield.

Near Northampton, in the town of Florence, is a large recreational park, "Look Memorial Park," with a fine outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts, and 50 fireplaces which are supplied with wood.

The State Forest in this section offers excellent facilities for the tourist. The Mount Tom State Reservation at Holyoke is a model of careful planning for the needs of desirable persons. In these vast acres the visitor may swim, picnic, hike, attend an outdoor theater, and enjoy some spectacular scenery. State Forests with extensive facilities in the Pioneer Valley area include parks set aside in Brimfield, Chester, Goshen, Granville, and Warwick.

Interesting Villages

Pioneer Valley officials urge every tourist to visit the towns of Deerfield and Northfield. In the latter village one can see the dignified colonial home where Dwight L. Moody was born. In Buckland is the birthplace of Mary Lyon, the founder of Mt. Holyoke College, and in Hartfield, the birthplace of Sophie Smith, founder of Smith College, may be seen.

Here are a few other "sights" for the traveler in this varied and interesting section:

Jones Library at Amherst; the oldest town hall in the United States at Pelham; the Bridge of Flowers at Shelburne Falls; the new United States Army Base at Westover Field in Chicopee; the Small Arms Museum at Springfield, founded by George Washington; and Grandmother's Garden, an old-fasioned flower garden in Westfield.

ArmsCompany Workers Get Pay Increase

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16 (AP)—A promise of a 10 per cent wage increase for all Winchester Repeating Arms Company employees quickly ended a brief work stoppage at the huge plant manufacturing Garand rifles for the Army and ammuntion for Great Britain.

R. C. Swanton, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Armament firm, late yesterday said approximately 10,000 employees would receive the increase when it becomes effective next Monday.

Workers now receive between 45 cents and $1.20 an hour, said Mr. Swanton, who declared the raise would add more than $1.-500,000 to the annual pay roll.

Some 250 machine shop and transportation department employees, demanding a 20 per cent increase, halted work for about 30 minutes, but went back to their jobs after a conference between their representatives and T. I. S. Boak, plant manager.

A meeting of officials a short time later resulted in the announcement of an increase.

Shoe Pay Boosted

A voluntary wage increase of 10 per cent for its 300 factory workers was announced today by French, Shriner and Urner, said to be the oldest shoe factory in Boston. The company, which is also the largest maker of men's shoes in Boston, was the first to move into this city, coming here from Rockland, Mass., in 1904.

All of the factory employees, 75 per cent of whom have been with the company for more than 10 years, receive the raise, which goes into effect June 15. The unusual factor of long-time service found among employees extends also to the management, it was noted at the company's offices, since directing control of the company has remained in the same family for two generations.

C.I.O. Union Favored

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Production department employees of the United States Rubber Company plant at Naugatuck, Conn., voted 3,198 to 626 for representation by the United Rubber Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizat ons, the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board announced today.

In the election, held yesterday, the C. I. O. union was the only union on the production department ballot. In the mechanical department election, the International Association of Machinists American Federat on of Labor received 100 votes and the United Rubber Workers 36.

Election Ordered

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The Labor Board today ordered an election within 30 days to determine whether employees of the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation, Waterbury, Conn., want to be represented by District 50 of the Congress of Industrial Organization's United Mine Workers Union.

Fall River Pay Raise

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 16 (AP)—A 10 per cent wage increase, making the pay of 250 employees approximately 48 cents an hour, is announced by the Velveray Corporation of America.

Maine Forest Fires

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 16 (AP)—Large crews today battled forest fires at Rockwood on the shore of Moosehead Lake and at Millinocket Lake, sweeping through considerable old slash.

R. I.-Built U. S. Mine Sweeper Is Tested by Naval Officials

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16—The first Rhode Island-built contribution to the rapidly expanding U. S. Navy, a 97-foot mine sweeper, took a party of Navy officials aboard this week and slipped down the bay for the shakedown cruise required before she can be accepted officially by the Navy Department.

Built at the Herreshoff yards in Bristol, the craft named the Marabout and bearing the naval class designation AMc-50 is the first of several small craft to be built for the Navy at various Rhode Island yards. A sister craft now is nearing completion at the Herreshoff yards.

Rear Admiral John W. Wilcox, President of the Board of Inspection and Survey at the Navy Department, headed the group of 14 naval officers aboard for the trial runs. He paid a tribute to Herreshoff workmanship before the party pulled away from the dock.

"We expect to find that this boat is better built than other vessels of the class," he said. "This yard has a long tradition of excellent workmanship. You can tell she is a good ship by just looking at her."

Several recently developed secret devices are incorporated in the Marabout. Officials refused to describe them, but did reveal that the craft is 97 feet long, has a beam of 21.6 feet, draws nine feet of water and will be equipped with two 1.1 inch anti-aircraft guns.

Except during the last war and during the present emergency, the Herreshoff yards have built private vessels exclusively, mainly large sloops including several which defended the America's Cup in the international yacht races off Newport.

Training School

Alderman James H. Holland of Woonsocket has offered the city a three-way plan which he believes will help to diversify the city's industry, utilize idle textile mill space and provide a program by which Woonsocket can contribute to the national defense program.

The plan calls for establishing a machine tool training school in one or more of the city's idle plants. Instructors would be provided by the Federal Government, assisted by skilled men from local machine tool plants.

Young men would be trained to do elementary tasks. The primary work in other machine tool plants then could be farmed out to Woonsocket plants, all the work to be returned to the experienced plants for finishing.

The need for some sort of a training plan for machine tool operators was stressed this week by Frederick S. Blackall, Jr., President of the Taft-Pierce Manufacturing Company, one of the few non-textile companies now operating in Woonsocket.

The Taft-Pierce Company had 400 employees last year. It has 1,000 now and is trying to get more.

N. E. Women Pilot Planes, Douse 'Bombs' in Boston

While a fleet of planes piloted by women roared overhead, 150 graduates of the Massachusetts Women's Defense School demonstrated their talents today by dousing scores of incendiary and smoke bombs in a simulated air raid on Boston Common.

The activities of the defense school members won the acclaim of Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area.

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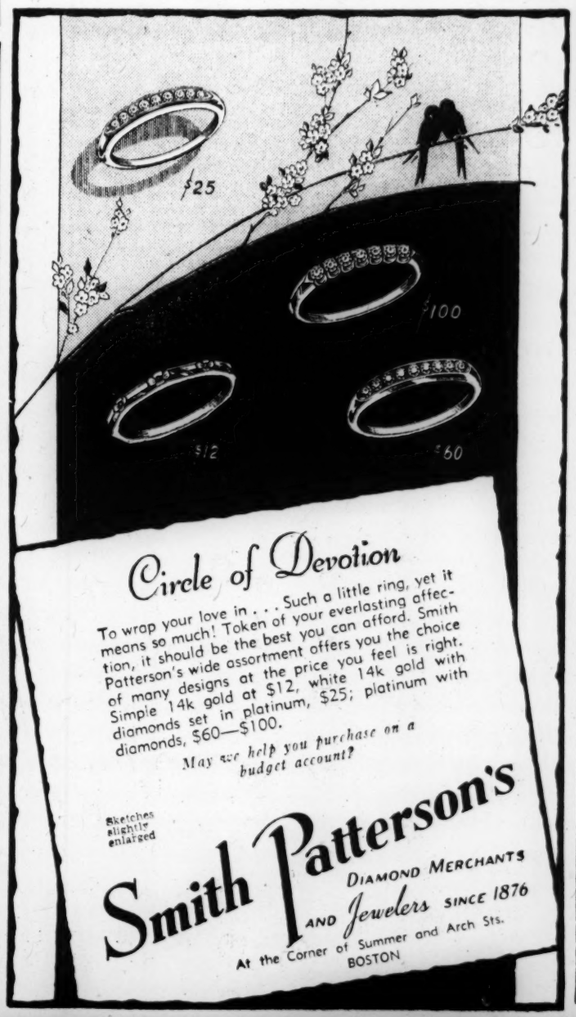
A very specially collected group of summer suit dresses for women. Complete little printed dresses that make a picture in themselves without their contrasting spun rayon jackets. Blue, aqua, or navy. Sizes 16½ to 24½. Woman's Budget dress shop, 4th floor, Boston, Brookline, Wellesley.
Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common



Circle of Devotion
To wrap your love in . . . Such a little ring, yet it means so much! Token of your everlasting affection, it should be the best you can afford. Smith Patterson's wide assortment offers you the choice of many designs at the price you feel is right. Simple 14k gold at $12, white 14k gold with diamonds set in platinum, $25; platinum with diamonds, $60—$100.
May we help you purchase on a budget account?
Sketches slightly enlarged
Smith Patterson's
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND Jewelers SINCE 1876
At the Corner of Summer and Arch Sts.
BOSTON

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 322,640
1941 volume to date 48,749,729
1940 volume to date 86,909,488

Steel, Rail Shares Lead Mild Rally

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Leading stocks edged over on the rallying trail in today's market without working up much of a following.

Some bidding cropped up at the start on the theory Thursday's selling had gone too far. Near the final hour gains of fractions for steels, motors, rails and assorted industrials were well maintained. Dealings were exceptionally slow throughout, transfers being at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares.

Still clouding the speculative picture, brokers said, was the apparent shift of France toward "collabration" with Germany, and fears of persistent labor rifts at home. Thoughts of some sort of "inflation" were believed to have been a mitigating influence.

Commodities improved after a hesitant start.

Better share performers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Texas Corp., Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, United Aircraft, Kennecott, Western Union, Union Carbide and American Can.

International Harvester and J. I. Case were backward, along with American Telephone, Dow Chemical and Johns-Manville.

The curb was irregularly lower, minus signs being attached to Gulf Oil, Bell Aircraft, American Cyanamid "B" and American Gas.

Bond Market Uneven

Selective buying returned to the bond market today but the main list contained enough slackers to keep the general trend irregular.

Going into the final hour several carriers were ahead around a point and numerous others trailed with fractional gains.

Commercial Mackay income 4s reacted slightly when it was announced a stockholders meeting to vote on proposals to sell its manufacturing subsidiary to International Telephone had been postponed to June 6 because the necessary two-thirds of the outstanding debentures were not represented at the meeting.

Included in the advancing group were Central Pacific 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Detroit Edison 3s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Walworth 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s.

Holding unchanged or losing minor fractions were American & Foreign Power 5s, Rock Island general 4s, International Telephone 5s, Western Union 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s, and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Chicago

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat				
May	.99¾	1.00½	.99⅜	1.00 .99⅜
July	.98	.99	.97¾	.98⅜ .98¼
Sept.	.99	.99⅞	.98⅝	.99⅛ .98¾
Corn				
May	.71¾	.72¼	.71¾	.72⅛ .173⅛
July	.72⅜	.73⅛	.72½	.73 .72½
Sept.	.73⅞	.74¼	.73½	.73⅞ .73½
Oats				
May	.37⅞	.38	.37¾	.37¾ .38
July (old)	.36¼	.36½	.36¼	.36⅜ .36¼
July (new)	.35⅞	.36¼	.35⅞	.36⅜ .36¼
Sep. (old)				.36 .36
Sep. (new)	.35⅛	.35⅝	.35⅛	.35⅞ .35⅝
Rye				
May				.35⅛ .35⅛
July (old)	.50½	.50¾	.50	.50⅝ .50¼
July (new)				.50¼ .50¼
Sep. (old)	.58¾	.59¼	.57¾	.58¾ .58⅝
Sep. (new)				.50½ .50½
	.58⅞	.59⅜	.57¾	.58⅞ .58⅝

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May					
Jly	9.70	9.70	9.57	9.57	9.55
Sep	9.90	9.90	9.77	9.77	9.62
Oct	10.00	10.00	9.85	9.95	9.92
Dec	....	....	....	10.12	10.10

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.34⅞	1.35	1.32⅜	1.35	1.33½
Jly	1.31	1.33¼	1.30⅝	1.33⅛	1.30⅝
Oct	1.24	1.25½	1.22¾	1.25	1.24

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	95.0	95.1	95.0	95.0	95.1
Oct.	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.5
Tops					
July	128.2	128.2	128.0	128.0	127.5
Oct.	125.5	125.0	125.5	126.0	125.2

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.62	10.70	10.50	10.67	10.60
Sept.	10.62	10.70	10.50	10.62	10.58

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sep No 3	2.52	.52	.48	.48	2.51
Wld Sep No 4	.91½	.92	.90½	.91	90½

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	12.90	12.90	12.83	12.83	12.77
July	12.93	13.00	12.81	12.88	12.81
Oct	13.10	12.96	12.96	13.04	12.98
Dec	13.16	13.23	13.02	13.10	13.03
Spots,	13.29.				

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	14.80	14.90	14.73	14.83	14.75
Sept	14.90	15.10	14.85	15.04	14.90
Dec	15.10	15.20	15.05	15.15	15.04

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.80	7.85	7.78	7.77	7.73
September	7.85	7.94	7.81	7.88	7.81

Crude Rubber

New Contract

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	24.40	24.48	24.23	24.35	24.30
Sept.	23.95	23.95	23.80	23.80	24.00

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	7.32	7.38	7.10	7.30	7.30

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	11.70b	11.88

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May*				24.70b	24.05
June*	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.25	23.50
Oct.†	25.85	26.50	25.85	26.40	25.70

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Nov. †	36.30	36.35	36.15	36.20	36.20

Nov. sales, 66 cars.
*S. p. f. †S. s. b—Bid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	M'y 8
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y 5
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	12	12	12	
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	12	39⅛	38	39	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 8
4	4	Alaska Jun (⅗)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y13
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	4	6	6	6	
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	— 1½
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1⅗g)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8	8	8	M'y15
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	149⅝	148½	148½	— 1
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'y 8
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
80	71¾	Allied Str pf (5)	3	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	M'y14
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	1	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (⅛g)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y15
1¼	1¼	Amal Leather	7	⅞	¾	¾	M'y15
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	M'y15
55	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	54	54	54	M'y15
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	10	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y15
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	5	33½	33½	33½	
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	1	79¾	79½	79¾	+ ⅜
185	173	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	173	173	M'y 9
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	1	25	25	25	+ ⅝
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	67	66	66	— ¾
23½	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	18½	18½	18½	M'y15
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y15
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6½	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y15
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (⅓g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y15
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	3	1	1	1	+ ⅛
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	M'y15
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	11	18	17½	18	+ ½
37½	21⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	6	34	32¾	32¾	M'y15
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	M'y15
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27	27	27	M'y15
51	45½	Am Home (2.40)	7	45¼	45	45	— ¼
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y14
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	6	21⅜	21¼	21¼	M'y15
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	M'y14
13¼	11¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17½	10¾	Am Locomotive	8	11⅜	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	2	83	83	83	M'y15
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	6	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	4	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	2	33	32¾	33	
30	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	4	29	28¼	29	
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	36	6⅛	6	6	
13⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
7	5⅛	Am Saf R (¼g)	5	5½	5½	5½	M'y15
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y10
45⅛	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	5	37½	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	145½	145⅜	145½	+ ¼
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	40	40	40	
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¾g)	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	M'y15
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y14
19	13	Am Sug R (⅛g)	4	15½	15	15	— ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	84¾	84¾	84¾	M'y15
168¾	148½	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	129½	121¼	121¼	
73½	64¾	Am T & T (9)	15	150	149½	149⅞	— ¼
74½	64¾	Am Tobacco (5)	3	64	64	64	— ⅞
54	46⅛	Am Tob B (5)	11	65	64	64	— ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148¼	147⅜	147⅜	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
99½	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	
8⅜	5¾	AmWoolen	3	6	6	6	Apr28
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	54½	54	54½	— 1
8	5	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
274¾	221⅛	Anaconda (½g)	47	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
14¼	11⅛	AncHor H (.15g)	6	12	12	12	M'y14
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y10
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	M'y 8
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110½	110	110	M'y15
51½	4	Armour Ill	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	52⅜	52½	52½	+ ¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25¼	Arm Cork (½g)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	M'y15
87⅛	67⅜	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 6
69¾	43⅜	Artloom (⅜g)	3	4½	4½	4½	M'y15
7⅝	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	83	82½	82½	M'y15
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	5	99½	99½	99½	M'y14
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	47	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	6	66	64½	66	+ ⅜
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	18	20⅛	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	18	18	18	
30	16⅛	Atl G&W In pf	2	28	28	28	— ⅜
24½	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr29
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	M'y15
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (1⅛g)	1	61	61	61	—2
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	7	7	7	M'y13
2¼	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	3	5¾	5½	5½	M'y15
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	7	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	2	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾g)	7	21¼	21	21	— ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	M'y15
103⅝	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	112	112	112	—2
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
37¾	32½	Bendix Av (2g)	12	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	18½	Benef I L (.45g)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
57	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'y12
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27	27	27	— ⅜
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	13	69¼	68⅝	69¼	+ ⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¼	122¼	122¼	— ¾
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	27	27	27	M'y14
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ½
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	15	15	15	M'y15
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y15
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	1	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y15
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32⅛	32	32	M'y15
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y15
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¾g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y15
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
41	31¾	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31	31	31	— ¾
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	M'y14
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y12
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (⅓g)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	5	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
34⅛	24	Bullard Co (½g)	4	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	M'y15
33⅜	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	+ ¾
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	2	17	17	17	M'y13
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	M'y13
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	5	4½	4½	4½	M'y15
21⅜	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20¾	20½	20¾	M'y14
3	1⅞	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y15
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8	8	8	M'y15
12	7½	Byron Jack(⅛g)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y15
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅞	51⅞	52⅜	M'y 6
1⅛	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry (.60)	4	11⅜	11⅜	11½	— ¼
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	34⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	M'y14
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26	26	26	— ½
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¾
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	42	41¾	42	+ ¾
28⅜	20	Celanese (⅓g)	2	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	M'y15
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y15
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
31⅜	21⅜	Century Rib M	1	27	27	27	M'y14
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	29	28¾	29	— ⅛
53⅜	3	Cert-teed Prod	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	M'y15
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	16	16	16	M'y14
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	M'y12
44½	34¾	Ches & Ohio (3)	5	34¾	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97⅛	97¼	97¼	M'y 1
3	2½	Ches Corp	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	M'y15
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Chi Great West	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	M'y15
8½	3⅛	Chi Great W pf	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	3	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
52⅜	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'y15
¾	¾	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y15
¼	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	¼	¼	M'y13
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	¼	¼	¼	M'y15
9½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y10
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12	12	12	M'y15
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	4	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
72⅛	55½	Chrysler (3g)	30	56⅛	55¾	56	+ ⅛
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'y15
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y12
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	6	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	M'y12
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'y 7
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	11	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ¼
34	28½	Cluett P (⅛g)	6	32½	32	32½	— ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	11	91	90	90	M'y15
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	M'y 6
13⅛	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛a)	7	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
13¾	10⅜	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'y13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	4	19	18¾	18¾	M'y15
20	14	Col Fuel&I (⅛g)	4	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
21¾	16⅜	Col Br A (.90g)	12	16½	16⅜	16⅜	M'y15
21	16¼	Col Br B (.90g)	4	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	2¾	Col G&E (.10g)	38	2¾	2¾	2¾	
82½	73½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	— ¼
6⅞	4⅜	Colum Pict	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
80½	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	7	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
31	22	Coml Credit (3)	1	72	72	72	M'y10
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	7	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅜
27⅞	28⅜	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	29	28⅜	28⅜	
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	+ ⅞
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (½e)	7	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
61¼	49	Com'th & South	17	⅜	⅜	⅜	
30⅛	25⅜	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ⅜
4	3	Com Edis (1.80)	18	25½	25½	25⅛	— ⅛
18½	14	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	M'y12
29⅝	22½	Congoleum (1)	6	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	11	Cons Aircr (2e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
7½	5¾

Commerce and Finance

Street Sees Price Spiral Possible From 85 P. C. of Parity Bill

Business and Industry

Chain Store Sales Show 18 P. C. Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Because of the fact that Easter came in April in 1941 and in March in 1940, comparison of chain store sales in the month of April alone would not present a true picture, according to Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike in their monthly release of chain store sales.

The compilation, therefore, says the report, compares sales in the two months of March and April, 1941, combined, with sales in the same two months of 1940, thus eliminating the distortion produced by Easter business. On this basis, the figures show that chain store companies as a group enjoyed excellent Easter business this year, and further built up their percentage increase in volume over the previous year.

The compilation, it is stated, covered the figures of 29 companies. This group, in the months of March and April, 1941, combined, reported total sales of $652,115,103, an increase of 18.1 per cent above the $552,068,239 volume reported as the total for March and April, 1940. In the first four months of this year the sales of these companies exceeded $1,150,000,000, a gain of 15.4 per cent when compared with the volume of just under $1,000,000,000 through April in 1940.

Mail order chains, the largest group in point of volume, in the first four months of 1941 showed a gain of 22.3 per cent, while the gain in the last two months of that period was 26.3 per cent.

The detailed compilation follows:

	Total Sales 1941	Mar. & Apr. 1940
Mail order	$264,840,109	$209,703,415
Variety	208,433,191	184,390,750
Grocery	132,318,895	118,859,108
Apparel	27,366,726	21,732,651
Drug	19,156,182	17,382,315
	$652,115,103	$552,068,239
	Total Sales 1941	4 Months 1940
Mail order	$455,376,170	$364,167,682
Variety	371,502,189	333,470,249
Grocery	255,409,113	231,631,026
Apparel	43,618,779	35,737,068
Drug	37,397,261	34,200,757
	$1,153,303,512	$999,206,782

Eastern Farmers Argue for Fluid Milk Price Rise

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Dairy farmers from six eastern states today argued that fluid milk prices for producers should be revised upward to offset what they said were rising production costs.

Their testimony was given in the second day of a two-day meeting in Brooklyn to consider 97 proposed amendments to the state-Federal marketing order regulating farm prices of milk produced for the New York Metropolitan area.

Today's hearing was featured by discussions of technicalities in the handling of milk and was quieter by far than the discussion of yesterday, when women protested by voice and placard against any increase in the milk price to the consumer.

The opening discussion today centered about an amendment seeking to alter methods anad raise slightly the prices of shipping or hauling milk to New York City. The amendment was introduced by the Metropolitan milk distributors bargaining agency of New York City.

It was followed by discussions of an amendment offered by the Suffolk County Dairymen's Association to "subtract pro-rata out of each class the quantity of milk received from the handler's own farm, and milk produced in Suffolk County which is not inspected for sale in New York City.

Eighty-three of the amendments originated among farms and farm organizations, distributor and consumer organizations; the remaining 14 were contributed by N. J. Gladakis, administrator of the local market.

The hearing will continue at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, at 9 a. m. (EST) tomorrow.

Building Most Active Since July of 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—Residential contracts during April in the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains were the highest since July, 1929, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reported.

April volume was $166,462,000, an increase of 38 per cent over April, 1940, the corporation said, attributing the gain chiefly to the building of one and two-family houses.

It added that 83 per cent of the total was private ownership construction.

All April building and engineering contracts totaled $406,675,000 compared with $300,504,000 in April of last year, the report said.

Airlines Get Delivery Of More Transports

NEW YORK (AP)—Delivery in the past two weeks of new equipment to airlines has relieved the threat of shortage in domestic operations.

American Airlines has received six new Douglas DC-3 transports and United Air Lines four with promise of two more in June. Eastern Air Lines expects to get five new Douglas ships by September after receiving five last January. Transcontinental & Western already had received nine new planes before there was any talk of curtailment of service.

Investment Banker

© Bachrach

Roscoe A. Hayes

Admitted as the new Boston partner of Paine, Webber & Co., investment bankers. Starting with the firm in 1920 as a bond salesman, Mr Hayes became Assistant Sales Manager for New England in 1926. In 1937 he was made manager of the bond department in the Boston office.

Paine, Webber & Co. Admits 7 Employees As General Partners

Admission of seven employees with periods of service ranging from 16 to 25 years as general partners on June 1 has been announced by Paine, Webber & Co., investment bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange.

The new partners will be Roscoe A. Hayes, with the firm since 1920; V. Russell Leavitt of Hartford, Conn., who has been with the firm 23 years; Herbert Levy and Clarence J. Bridgen, both of Chicago, with the firm respectively 25 and 23 years; Dan Byrne of Detroit, whose service with the company dates from 1925; R. C. Mees, manager of the Minneapolis office, employed since 1919, and David J. Lewis, manager of the syndicate department of the New York office, with a 20-year period of service.

The firm's membership, as at present constituted, includes Albert P., Everts, Morris F. La Croix, Frank H. Brown, James Nowell and Francis W. Wheeler of Boston; Michael J. O'Brien, of Chicago; Lloyd W. Mason, Maurice M. Wheeler, Glenn G. Munn, John W. Foster and Frank R. Hope, of New York; William S. Markle, of Detroit.

Huge Goods Demand After War Predicted By Iron Age Editor

DETROIT (AP)—An increase of only 23.5 per cent in sales volume over the 1937 level is all that will be needed to balance distribution with production capacity after the defense emergency period, John H. Van Deventer, editor of Iron Age, said in an address here.

Addressing a meeting of the Industrial Marketers of Detroit, an organization of producers and merchandisers, Mr. Van Deventer said:

"Your merchandising problem is not to sell goods; it is to keep people wanting to buy your goods even though you cannot supply them."

"After the war is over," he added, "we may have a superfluity of shells and guns and tanks, but we will certainly have a shortage of the things that people ordinarily need and enjoy having.

"Ten thousand manufacturing plants will have worn out their machines, new and old, by having employed them on a 24 hour, seven day basis. There's new demand for you.

"The war torn nations of Europe will need to replace the demolished structures that Mars has left in his destructive path. That's more demand."

Mr. Van Deventer urged his hearer to "stop looking backward," to concentrate on new ideas and "on your own future selling power."

"Don't for one moment imagine that this country is going bankrupt of consuming power after this emergency is ended," he said.

Singer Mfg. Investments Charged as 'Excessive'

NEW YORK (AP)—Charging that investments of $84,000,000 in United States Treasury notes, Canadian and state municipal and railway bonds, were "excessive and unwarranted," three stockholders of the Singer Manufacturing Company brought two suits to compel the company and six directors to render an accounting.

The stockholders also alleged that the company had $47,000,000 in surplus and undivided profits and that retention of this huge sum was "unwarranted and unnecessary as a proper reserve against business difficulties and emergencies" and that it subjected the company to risks of tax penalties. Distribution of the profits in dividends was asked.

Hanes Republic Aviation Director

NEW YORK (AP)—Republic Aviation Corp., builder of pursuit planes, announced the election of John W. Hanes, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, to membership in its board of directors. Mr. Hanes also is a director of Glenn L. Martin Co., bombing plane maker.

Parity Price Bill Seen Raising Farm Income by Over Billion

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is considering what is likely to result from the farm bill to raise commodity loans to 85 per cent of "parity price," in case the President signs it, which is considered nearly certain in view of the heavy favorable vote in both Senate and House.

The law used to put the loan at a minimum of 52 per cent and a maximum of 75; now the maximum is 85 per cent. This is 96 cents on wheat, 70 cents on corn, and about 13½ cents on cotton; tobacco and rice don't count because their prices are already above "parity." These loan values are at the farm, so the floor is considerably higher for cotton at New York; corn doesn't count because it goes to market mostly on the hoof.

In this connection, however, the bill will upset the present program to raise prices on hogs, chickens, and eggs in order to assure a plentiful larder for Britain, because corn is the chief fodder that goes into these hogs and poultry, and the corn-hog and corn-chicken ratio will be distorted, with the loan value and farm price of corn lifted from 57 cents to 70 cents.

Treasury or Public Must Pay

The crops affected are extremely redundant, harvests last year of wheat, cotton, and corn were far beyond requirements, and the carry-overs this year will be up round the 1932-1933 level for wheat and round 11,000,000 bales for cotton, considerably in excess of the excess of 1932. The recent upturn in crop prices has had nothing to do with statistics, but been solely a result of this bill.

It is not certain who will pay the bill, or how much it will be. It was officially estimated recently that a mandatory loan value of 75 per cent for the five stipulated crops would require another $1,200,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the 85 per cent will mean at least another $200,000,000 by the same calculations. This will not be added to the 1941-1942 budget because CCC expenditures were lifted out of the budget a year ago for obvious political reasons.

However, it is not fair to charge that the Treasury will be burdened by another $1,400,000,000 and that at the same time consumers will have a heavy additional burden. One or the other will carry the burden or they will share it but it will not be carried twice. The higher loan values will not mean that the entire crops will go into government loan; in fact they might simply mean that the open market prices would be correspondingly forced up, the public might take the burden, and the Treasury might be out very little.

Billion More For Farmers

The burden on the Treasury will arise out of two things. The first will be the annual excess crops over and above demand, likely to be brought out by these higher prices in spite of quota restrictions, which will have to flow into the "ever-normal granary" holdings of the CCC, now called "ever-normal" in the Street. These, of course, will cost the CCC more than in the past, due to the higher loan values. The other cost will be the higher loan values themselves, which may in the end apply not only to the new influx of new surpluses, but to present holdings of crops under "non-recourse loan" on which the owners may in the end get Congress to have the CCC put up the higher loan value.

The total cost to consumers will equal the crops times the higher prices. For cotton this means about 9,000,000 bales a year domestic consumption times about $20 a bale higher loan value, or $180,000,000. To this must be added 700,000,000 bushels of wheat times 25 cents a bushel, or round $175,000,000, plus about 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn times 25 cents, or round $600,000,000, or a total of close to $1,000,000,000. This should lift farm income from the present $10,000,000,000 level to around $11,000,000,000. The percentage increase is considerably smaller than the percentage increase in loan values because these three crops provide only a fraction of the total farm income.

On the other hand these loan value increases will let out the political steam from the present farm-bloc drive for lifting "parity payments" from this year's $212,000,000 up to $450,000,000—a proposal which has been stuck in conference now for about a month, between the House and Senate.

The bill will probably give the coup de grace to the export market for cotton, wheat, and hog products, except as these are continued by government subsidy, but this has come to be of little importance; the markets are virtually gone anyway. Wheat exports this year will do well to run 30,000,000 bushels subsidized, and cotton exports will fall far short of 1,000,000 bales, in contrast with a phenomenal domestic consumption which, for April alone, ran over 900,000 bales.

Price Spiral Possible

What with high loan values, parity payments and soil conservation payments, the farmers will now get well over the parity price for all the five crops covered by the bill, including nearly 16 cents for cotton, $1.15 for wheat, and 82 cents for corn. This isn't so bad, since the parity period, 1910-1914, was a particularly good period for farmers.

This parity price business makes possible one of those so-called "price spirals," because the "parity price" is based on the buying power of farm products. If industrial prices rise, the "parity price" automatically rises. If the farmers then get a higher loan value, which pushes up industrial prices, the thing can go on indefinitely.

It is not at all impossible that the defense program's requirements for labor may in the near future bail out the government's present huge commitments in crops, and produce a demand-supply situation in which the present artificial crop prices become natural prices. Demand will be stimulated by the 40 per cent increase in pay rolls since August, 1939 plus further increases to come; wage-earners don't get as much to eat as they should, or the right things.

The chief effect, however, will be on the supply side. The first stage of the defense program was to put down plans in the East and North, in industrial areas; but the next stage will be to spread them out in farm areas, and already this is beginning to lap up surplus farm workers. Given time, it may absorb so many that those left behind won't be able to produce the present excessive crops, even if the present quota restrictions are taken off.

Federal Reserve Action at Outset Of War Prevented Panic, Says Counsel

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Federal Reserve official told Senators that that agency had helped prevent the "development of a panic" in this country by quietly buying government bonds and notes when Germany invaded Poland.

Walter Wyatt, General Counsel for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system, described the purchases before a Senate judiciary subcommittee while urging that any actions "in the field of national monetary and credit controls" be exempted from proposed legislation to require court reviews of activities of federal administrative agencies.

"When Germany invaded Poland in September, 1939, there was a sudden emergency in the market for government securities," Mr. Wyatt testified. "Prices dropped sharply and there were many offerings and few buyers."

This prompted, he said, immediate action by the board's open market committee and to maintain an orderly market, the committee placed "substantial buying orders at gradually declining prices."

Mr. Wyatt said these operations extended over several weeks during which the committee bought $473,000,000 worth of government bonds and notes.

"This operation," he added, "was successful in cushioning the decline in prices of government securities, maintaining an orderly market, and preventing the development of a panic."

Mr. Wyatt protested that bills pending before the Senate committee might require "advance notice and public hearings" in such operations and thus defeat the very purpose of the activities.

New Life Insurance Business Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—The Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported their companies, with 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in the United States, wrote 6 per cent more new business last month than in April, 1940.

Last month's total was $661,627,000 compared with $624,200,000 in the like 1940 month.

CHICAGO (AP)—Life insurance company payments in the United States and Canada in 1940 amounted to $3,126,616,907, an increase of $18,669,858 over 1939, the National Underwriter, insurance trade journal, reported.

These disbursements were equal to almost one third of the $10,512,910,000 wages paid by manufacturers in the United States and exceeded the $2,542,040,011 paid to salaried employees in manufacturing plants, the magazine said.

New York led the cities in payments with $169,500,000, Chicago was second with $106,220,000, and Philadelphia third with $46,845,000.

New York was first in state payments with $519,200,000, Pennsylvania second with $294,100,000, and Illinois third with $242,100,000.

Crucible Steel Offering

NEW YORK (AP)—Hallgarten & Co., and Blyth & Co., are offering 20,000 shares of Crucible Steel common stock at $38.12½ cents a share with a discount to dealers of 80 cents a share.

'Gas' Prices Rise; Further Advance Seen

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—America's motoring millions are paying slightly higher prices for gasoline than a year ago, and marketmen believe they soon may be paying more.

This year has brought an unprecedented domestic demand for petroleum products. The defense program with its higher industrial activity and bigger pay rolls put more motorists on the highways.

The year also brought the first crude oil price advance in more than three, and another crude price increase is expected almost daily by oil executives. Most say it will come by June 1.

The price of gasoline at the refinery has worked up seven-eighths of a cent in the past two months in the mid-continent area.

Prices Increase

The higher prices to motorists have been scattered across the nation in increases of a half cent to a cent a gallon, and in a few instances more. The American Petroleum Institute reported that on May 1, the average price in 50 representative cities was 13.11 cents a gallon, exclusive of taxes, an increase of a fifth of a cent over May 1, 1940.

Recently gasoline prices have been increased in the northeastern area. Supplies along the Atlantic seaboard, from Maine to Florida, generally are quoting higher prices.

Prices at filling stations were increased in the Middle West soon after the crude price hike April 1. Marketmen report a hesitancy of refiners to step up rates of delivery on products or to make large future commitments.

In the Middle Western area, consumer demand has been about 15 per cent greater than a year ago, and the summer motoring season is just getting into high.

The greater industrial activity, defense contracts and greater railroad volume has drawn heavily on fuel oil. National stocks of residual fuel oil have decreased from about 102,000,000 barrels January 1 to about 94,000,000 barrels, despite a higher rate of imports.

The eastern half of the nation, market men declared, hold the strongest possibility for rising petroleum product prices.

Demand has been steadily increasing, they said, while stocks have been steadily declining. Some feared that diversion of 25 tankers to British service from coastwise traffic, in which 70 per cent of American bottoms are engaged, would have a disrupting effect on supply.

Depend Upon Tankers

The seaboard refineries depend almost entirely upon tankers for their daily supply of approximately 1,200,000 barrels of crude oil from the gulf coast area. Allocation of tankers to British service is expected to be completed in a few days.

Lack of tankers for coastwise traffic, however, probably would mean an increasing demand for crude oil and products from the Mid-continent area which could be moved over interior transportation systems.

There are some observers who declare that these present transportation systems—pipe lines and tank cars—are inadequate to supply the heavily populated East if all tankers are diverted from coastal service.

A bottleneck in transportation would choke eastward moving crude to a thin stream, sharply cutting available refining material east of Ohio. Some oil companies now are studying new pipe line construction possibilities.

McKesson & Robbins President Elected

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., have elected William J. Murray, Jr., former Vice-President, as President of the drug firm and elevated President Charles F. Michaels to Chairman of the Board.

Their election is subject to approval of the New York Federal Court and will be presented to Judge Alfred C. Coxe at a hearing on the plan of reorganization submitted by William J. Wardall, trustee.

Other general officers named subject to approval of the court were Schuyler Merritt, 2nd, Treasurer; Henry Michaels, Secretary, and H. R. Peters, Comptroller.

McKesson & Robbins was taken under federal court trusteeship Dec. 8, 1938.

The new president has been with McKesson & Robbins since it absorbed the Murray Drug Company of Columbia, S. C. The new chairman of the board was President of Langley-Michaels of San Francisco when it was merged with McKesson & Robbins in 1928.

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe has confirmed the plan of reorganization for McKesson & Robbins, Inc., drug concern.

The plan previously had been approved by the court, the Securities & Exchange Commission, and by security holders and creditors of the corporation.

Utah Farm Outlook Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Agriculture in Utah faces a prosperous year for 1941 due to April precipitation breaking all previous records for that month in the state as a whole. Another fortunate feature in this was the absence of frosts following prolonged cold storms and snow through early April. Utah's fruit industry is therefore assured of being heavy, as well as crops and range forage, agricultural leaders predicted.

Heads Credit Bureau

Frank L. Mullett

Elected Chairman of the Operating Council and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Credit Bureau, Inc., Boston. Mr. Mullett is Credit Manager of the Boston Edison Co.

Airways President Says Pan American Aids Defense Effort

JERSEY CITY (AP)—Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan-American Airways, told a stockholders' meeting that the big international flying organization was devoting every possible assistance to the United States defense.

"We strongly hope our country will continue to occupy first place in world affairs," said Mr. Trippe, "and to that end our company will continue to assist in the maintenance of that position."

He described the operations of the Pan-American navigation school at Miami, where, in addition to its own flying staff, the line teaches aerial navigation to Army and Navy flyers. He said about 1,850 of these "service aviators" will be graduated from Miami this year.

"The company," he said, "is also training mechanics in its San Francisco school for employment in the active West-Coast aircraft factory."

In a broader field, Mr. Trippe pointed out, the airline, with its 75,000 miles of operations, is rendering a "great service to Western Hemisphere defense," through the use of its lines and airports throughout Latin America and Alaska by the United States Army and Navy and, also, by the air fleet of the Latin-American republics.

"The system," said Mr. Trippe, "is being utilized more and more by the air forces of our sister republics."

Looking to the future, the airline chief said that services in prospect included:

1. A 10-hour daily service from New York to Lisbon;
2. A daily service from San Francisco to Honolulu;
3. A daily service between Seattle and Alaska;
4. A daily service on all lines throughout Latin America.

The stockholders re-elected the board of directors, and approved a new pension plan for employees.

Columbia Gas Net Drops in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation and subsidiaries reported net balance applicable to capital stock of $5,442,784 for the first quarter 1941 equal to 31 cents a common share, compared with $7,584,059 or 48 cents a common share for the like period of 1940.

Edward Reynolds, President, and Philip G. Gossler, chairman of the board, attributed a decline of 20 per cent in net operating revenues "almost entirely to the increase in tax accruals."

The executives in a letter to shareholders said they had received questions about Securities & Exchange Commission rulings indicating utility holding companies might be "required to make forced sales of important subsidiary properties in compliance with the integration provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935."

They commented that "Columbia System differs materialy from some of the other holding company systems, whose properties are located in widely separated sections of the country, since both the gas and electric properties of Columbia system are in areas in adjoining States and are substantially interconnected."

Their statement said, however, "no one can foretell the ultimate effect of the integration provisions of Columbia System.

Sale of Canadian Wheat To Britain Sets Record

OTTAWA (CP)—The Canadian Wheat Board has sold the United Kingdom Ministry of food 120,000,000 bushels of wheat futures for delivery during the period ending May, 1942, Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon announced.

The sale constitutes the largest single wheat transaction in the history of the world's grain trade, the minister said.

Last August the ministry purchased 100,000,000 bushels of wheat from the board for future delivery.

Prices for the latest sale were not mentioned but last August sales were reported to be at slightly higher than market levels.

Defense Found Paring Variety Of Goods Offered in Stores

NEW YORK—The American consumer is gradually beginning to pay for "guns" by sacrificing "butter."

A survey discloses that the variety of merchandise offered in stores and showrooms is slowly being reduced.

If you are a sharp-eyed shopper you may have noticed it already. By late summer and fall it should be apparent even to the casual purchaser.

So far you still can buy almost anything. Very few items have been completely eliminated but the number of models you have to choose from is already smaller in many articles By fall this trend will have extended to countless consumer goods lines from automobiles to ladies clothing.

America is too busy making guns to supply the same choice of goods for home use.

Many auto buyers have noticed that the cars delivered to them today aren't the same they ordered a few months ago. Chromium strips are missing. The door handle—once solid metal—is hollow. The steel for fenders and body is slightly thinner.

Fixtures More Scarce

Dealers frankly admit the difference. If you don't want the car, you don't have to take it. Someone else will be glad to get it. Dealers can't get enough deliveries to meet the demand.

Furthermore, don't expect to get any unusual auto models next fall. We hear that production—what there is of it—will be concentrated in standard, big-selling models.

There will be fewer flashy special convertibles. Many will have to do without custom built sedans.

Homebuilders are having trouble finding lighting fixtures. Brass fixtures are getting scarce. The light yellow metal is going into cartridge cases for bullets and shells.

Brass is made of copper and zinc. There is already a shortage of zinc. Copper is still available but at the rate defense consumption is expanding supplies of the red metal also may be inadequate soon, observers believe.

Women's clothing—the last field where you might expect variety to be curtailed—is also due to be affected.

Buyers at the recent showing of fall shoes noted that many frills had been omitted. The accent was on simplicity.

In women's housedresses, gingerbread effects are being dropped, classic models are getting the emphasis.

Style experts may say these changes are only a matter of fashion. Don't believe it. Economy in production is the hidden power behind many of these changes.

Booked to the roof with defense and civilian orders, manufacturers are putting stress on volume production. That means fewer frills to catch customers' fancy.

Textiles Affected

Fabrics will be fewer this fall. Mills are simplifying lines. One big outfit is drastically cutting the number of cloths it will produce from 80 to 18. Highly finished fabrics are those principally being dropped

Some cheaper lines of woolens may not even be available. The reason: insufficient wool.

Big army orders for uniforms are coming up next month and may clean up the market. In the woolen trade the talk now is that some of the smaller manufacturers who didn't have enough money to buy big quantities of wool cloth in advance may be put out of business for lack of supplies.

Mandell Tells How Public Relations Of Curb Is Fostered

Winthrop A. Mandell, special representative of the New York Curb Exchange, in an address delivered at the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday, told of the policies and regulations which today protect the general public and pointed out how members and customers' men could gain increased public understanding and co-operation.

"The New York Curb Exchange," said Mr. Mandell, "times the quotation changes on every stock at every post, and at the end of the day we make a chart, fill in the sales and purchases between these changes, and have a complete record of how each stock moved all day. No other exchange in the country has as yet adopted this system.

"The curb exchange may be visualized as a great central market surrounded by 1,483 offices throughout the country located in 260 cities in 42 states. Its quotations are carried regularly by 482 newspapers, and in addition a national radio service broadcasts a résumé of its transactions through 300 stations."

Mr. Mandell went into considerable detail in explaining the strict regulations which govern the operations of floor specialists and members and declared that today the public receives adequate protection.

Treasury Financing Next Week Possible, Says Morgenthau

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that the Treasury might undertake more than $1,334,000,000 of financing next week "unless something unexpected happens in financial markets."

Refunding, he said, is planned on a $834,452,200 issue of 3¼ per cent Treasury bonds maturing in August, and additional securities might be sold to raise "new money" to help finance current deficits.

The "new money" financing, he explained, has not been decided definitely, but if undertaken the Treasury would seek "a minimum of $500,000,000."

The financing will be the first since the Treasury began on May 1 to raise money by the sale of defense savings bonds and stamps. Mr. Morgenthau reported that through May 14 these sales totaled $216,845,000.

Receipts included $2,054,000 from stamps, $44,449,000 from Series E (baby) bonds; $24,294,000 from Series F bonds; and $146,048,000 from Series G bonds.

Japan's Silk Industry Hit

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—Frost damage to Japan's mulberry trees was estimated yesterday at 20,000,000 yen ($4,680,000), a hard blow at silk production for the spring season.

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The Weekly Magazine Section

OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The history of the development of our national flag, illustrated in handsome colors, makes a feature every American will welcome at this time, adults to review and young people to learn more of the flag's meaning to us. All the flags since Colonial days will be described, and information will also be included on display, manner of flying the flag and flag salutes. To assure yourself of an extra copy of the May 31st Weekly Magazine Section, or to order for friends, use the coupon below. We expect a large demand for this issue, so please order early.

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USF-3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
15	3¼s 45-44	106.28	106.28	106.28
1	3¼s 46-44	107.29	107.29	107.29
4	2¾s 47-45	108.15	108.15	108.15
13	2¼s 50-48 Mch	102.7	102.7	102.7
2	2¾s 51-49	109.13	109.13	109.13
1	2½s 52-50	107.13	107.13	107.13
5	2¾s 59-56	109.30	109.30	109.30
2	2¾s 65-60	110.8	110.8	110.8

Home Owners Loan

1	3s 52-44	106.23	106.23	106.23

New York City Bonds

11	3s 80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	107	107	107
43	Alleghany cv 5s 44	90⅛	90	90
1	Alleghany cv 5s 49	77½	77½	77½
2	Alleghany 5s 50 st	51	51	51
2	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
15	Allis Chalm cv 4s ⅛2	107½	107⅜	107⅜
15	Am & For P5s 2030	55⅛	55	55
60	AmIGChem 5¼s 49	102⅛	101¾	102⅛
2	Am T&T 5½s 43	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
9	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅛	107¾	107¾
20	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	108¼	107¾	108¼
9	Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
19	AT&SF 4s 95	106	106	106
2	A C Line 1st 4s 52	109½	109⅜	109⅜
11	B&O 95 ⅛t A	78	78	78
3	B&O 2000 st D	34⅞	34¾	34⅞
14	B&O 96 st F	34⅜	34¼	34¾
152	B&O cv 60 st	34¾	34¼	34¾
4	B&O 4s 48	27¼	26¼	27
4	B&O PLE&WV 4s 51	67½	67½	67½
11	B&O S W 50 st	56¼	56	56
1	B&O T C 4s 59	47½	47⅛	47⅛
4	Ban & Aroo cv 4s 51	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
2	Bell TPa 5s 48B	45⅛	45	45⅛
1	Bell TPa 5s 60 C	130¾	130¾	130¾
6	Benef Ind Loan 2¼s	110¾	110¾	110¾
18	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	98⅝	98½	98½
1	Beth Stl 3s 60	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
1	Blaw Knox 3½s 50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5	Boston & Me 4½s 70	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	28¾	28⅛	28¼
1	Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	109¾	109¾	108¼
7	Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57B	109¾	109¾	108¼
4	Bur C R&No 5s 34	105	105	105
5	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	6	6	6
1	Can Sou 5s'62	73¼	73¼	73¼
16	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Can Pac 5s'44	99	99	99
2	Can Pac 4s perp	104	104	104
2	Celanese 3s'55	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
3	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	93¼	93¼	93¼
5	Cen of Ga 5½s'59	95½	94¾	95½
1	Cen of Ga 5s'45	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Cen Ga 1st 5s'45	13	12¾	13
16	Cen Ga Mobile 5s'46	45	45	45
10	Cen Pac 5s'60	51	50	51
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	55	54	54
2	Cen P Thru Sh L 4s'54	74½	74⅜	74½
4	Cen R R NJ 5s'87	75	75	75
1	Cen R R N J 4s'87	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
7	Certain-td-5½s'48	15¼	15¼	15¼
3	Chpk&P 4½s'30 4¾s'50	84½	84½	84½
1	C&O 3½s'96 D	103½	103½	103½
16	C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	104	104	104
4	CB&Q gen 4s'58	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
9	CB&Q 4s 'II '49	84	84	84
20	Chi & E Ill inc '97	97¾	97¾	98
2	Ch Gt West 4s'88	24½	24¼	24½
9	Chi I&L 6s'66	69¾	69¾	69½
3	Chi I&L 5s'66	9½	9¾	9¾
67	CMStP & Pac 5s'75	9	8¾	9¼
55	CMStP&P ad 5s 2000	5	5	5
5	CM&StP 4½s'89 C	2¼	2¼	2¼
9	CM&StP 4½s'89 E	37	37	37
18	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
13	Chi&NW gen 5s'87	14⅝	14½	14⅝
5	Chi & NW 4½s 2021	23½	23½	23½
1	Chi & NW 4s '87	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Chi & NW 4s '87 reg	22	22	22
4	Chi & NW 3½s '87	19	19	19
10	CRI & P 4½s'52A	22½	22½	22½
1	CRI & P 4s'88	11½	11¼	11¼
6	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	19¼	19¼	19¼
2	CT Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	11¼	11¼	11¼
15	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	107½	107½	107½
4	Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	100½	100½	100½
1	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	94½	94½	94½
1	Childs Co 5s'43	93½	93½	93½
2	Cin Gas & El 3¼s'66	33½	33½	33½
13	CCC&StL 4½s'77	108	108	108
2	CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	58¾	57¾	57⅞
4	Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
4	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
7	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	87½	87½	87½
1	ClevUnTerm 4¼s '77C	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞
27	Col G So 4½s '80	70	70	70
2	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	23	23⅛	23
10	Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Col&So Oh El 3¼s '70	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	ComlMack inc '69 ww	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	42¾	42	42
2	Conn & Pacc R 4s '43	111⅝	111½	111⅝
5	Con Edis 3¼s'46	101	101	101
4	Con Edis 3½s'48	104½	104¼	104¼
1	Con Edis 3½s'56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Con Rys 4s '54	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	24	24	24
4	Consum Pow 3½s'65	81½	81½	81½
1	Consum Pow 3½s '67	110	110	110
2	Consum Pow 3¼s'65	110	110	110
2	Consum Pow 3¼s'63	109¼	108¼	108¼
1	CubaNoRy5½s 42rct	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Cuba RR 7½s 46	16	16	16
1	Cuba RR 5s 52	16¼	16¼	16¼
22	Dayton P&L 3s 70	20	20	20
16	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	105½	105½	105½
12	D&RG4s 36	54⅜	54	54¼
12	D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	13½	13	13¼
3	Det Ed 4s 65	21¼	21¼	21¼
8	Det Ed 3s 70	111¾	111¾	111¾
6	Duquesne Lt 3⅛s 65	104¾	104⅜	104¾
33	Erie rfg 5s 67	107⅛	107	107
22	Erie rfg 5s 75	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜
4	Erie 1st 4s 95	23¼	23¼	23¼
37	Erie gen lien 4s 86	92½	92	92½
2	Fed Lt&T 5s 65 st	52	51⅝	51⅝
53	Fla E Cst 5s 74	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
13	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	93¾	93¾	93¾
2	Goodrich 4¼s 56	87¼	87¼	87¼
3	Gt Nor 5s 73	106	106	106
1	Gt Nor 4½s 76D	100½	100½	100½
4	Gt Nor 4s 46G	94	94	94
8	Gt Nor 4s 46H	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Gt Nor 3¼s 67	98¼	98	98
38	G By & W deb B	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
3	Gulf M & N 5s 81	81½	81½	81½
1	Gulf M & N 5½s '50	89	88½	89
1	Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	92	92	92
2	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	70¼	70¼	70¼
4	Hocking 4½s '99	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
5	Houst'n Oil T 4½s '54	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
12	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
19	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44½	44¼	44⅜

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	10	9⅞	10
6	Ill Cen 4s '52	46½	46	46½
21	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45½	44½	45½
57	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	46⅛	45⅛	46
5	Ill Cen 5s '55	53	52¾	53
1	Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51	44½	44½	44½
30	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	49	48⅝	48¾
16	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45	44	44¾
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	14	14	14
6	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
1	Int Paper 6s '55	104	104	104
21	Int T&T 4½s '52	45½	45	45¼
51	Int T&T 5s '55	47¼	47	47¼
1	Jones & Lau St 3¼s '61	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2	K C South 3s '50	67¾	67½	67½
3	K C Term 4s '60	108	107¾	108
25	Kresge Found 3s '50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
7	Lac Gas 5½s '53	104	104	104
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60	64½	63½	64
1	Lac Gas 5s '42	63	63	63
1	L E & West 2d 5s '41	94	94	94
1	L S & M S 3½s '97	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Lautaro Nit inc '75	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	27¼	27¼	27¼
6	Leh Val H Term 5s '54	47	47	47
9	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	48¼	48	48
12	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35	34½	34¾
14	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	30	30½
1	Libby McN&L 4s '55	27⅞	27⅝	27½
4	Liggett & M 5s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Loews 3½s'46	125¾	125¾	125¾
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96¾	96¾	96¾
10	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	96¾	96¾	96¾
19	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	87	87	87
1	Lou & N 4½s 2003	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
2	Maine Cen 4½s '60	99	99	99
5	Market St Ry 5s '45 st	50½	50½	50½
87	McKess&Rob 5½s '50	74	73¾	73¾
2	Met Ed 4½s '68	113	112⅜	113
5	MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	110½	110½	110½
52	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
28	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	11	11	11
15	M-K-Tex ad 5s 67	20	20	20
19	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	12½	12⅛	12½
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	26¼	25¾	26¼
38		37¼	37⅛	38
1		1¼	1¼	1¼
23		22¾	22¾	23
2		2¼	2¼	2¼
55		55	55	55
106		106¼	106	106
8		41	40½	41
47		37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
47		41	40½	41
104		104	103¾	103¾
108		108⅝	108⅝	108⅜
104		104½	104½	104½
83		83¾	83½	83¾
104		104	103⅞	103⅞
64		64⅛	64	64
95		94½	94½	94½
77		77	62¾	62¾
94		94	94	94
48		48¾	48¾	48¾
58		58	58	58
57		57	57	57
45		45½	45½	45½
48		48½	48	48
64		64	64	64
96		96	96	96
97		97	97	97
100		100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
83		83½	83½	83½
68		68¼	68¼	68¼
68		68¼	68¼	68¼
110		110	110	110
104		104	104	104
106		106	106	106
72		72	72	72
43		43	43	43
43		43	43	43
104		104¾	104¾	104¾
108		108	108	108
109		109	109	109
107		107¼	107¼	107¼
109		109¾	109¾	109¾
87		87	87	87
99		99	99	99
74		73¾	73¾	73¾
25		25	25	25
100		100	100	100
103		103	103	103
124		124	124	124
106		106	106	106
39		39	39	39
19		19	19	19
108		108	108	108
112		112	112	112½
102		102	102	102
96		96	96	96
90⅜		90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
77⅜		77⅛	77½	77½
70¼		70	70¼	70¼
57⅞		57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
20¼		19¾	20	20
43¼		43¼	43¼	43¼
110		110	110	110
57⅞		57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
20¼		19¾	20	20
54¼		54⅜	54⅛	54¼
76½		76½	76¾	76¾
45¾		45¾	45¾	45¾
109⅜		109¼	109⅜	109⅜
109⅞		109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
107¼		107¼	107¼	107¼
109⅜		109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
84¾		84¾	84¾	84¾
111		111	111	111
102¼		102¼	102¼	102¼
114		113¾	114	Apr17
111		111	111	M'y10
111		111	111	−1
108		108¼	108¼	Apr24
154		154	154	−1
133		133	133	M'y15
9		8⅞	9	+ ¼
174		174	174	M'y14

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
62	Sou Pac 4½s 68	52⅛	52½	52¼
59	Sou Pac 4½s 81	52⅛	51¼	52
42	So Pac 4½s 69	52¼	51⅜	52⅛
16	So Pac rfg 4s 55	68	67¾	68
21	So Pac cll 4s 49	49½	49⅛	49⅜
23	So Pac 3¾s 46	68	67	68
13	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54⅜	54⅛	54½
6	So Pac SFTer 4s 50	86½	86½	86½
15	South Ry 6½s 56	87	87	87
15	South Ry gen 6s 56	83	82	82⅜
7	South Ry cn 5s 94	93¼	93¼	93¼
61	South Ry gen 4s 56	63½	63	63
1	South Ry Mem 5s 96	84¾	84¾	84¾
3	So Ry St L 51	78¼	78	78
4	S W Bell Tel 3s 68	1066½	106½	106½
7	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅝	104½	104½
2	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	Texark&FtSm 5½s 50	94¼	94	94
53	Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104½	104¾
5	Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
6	Tex&Pac 5s 77B	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
5	Tex&Pac 5s 79C	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
1	Tol&OhCen 3¼s 60	95	95	95
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	94	94	94
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47 reg	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Un Pac 3½s 71	111¾	111½	111¾
2	Un Pac 3½s 70	110½	110½	110½
5	Unit Drug 5s 53	112		
1	Un Stockyds 4½s 51	86	85¾	86
4	Utah P G L 5s 44	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	103⅜	103½	103½
2	Wabash rfg 5½s 75	108½	108½	108½
5	Wabash 5s 80 D	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5	Wabash 5s 76 B	11½	11½	11½
10	Wabash 4½s 78C	11½	11½	11½
1	Walworth 6s 55	10	11	11
2	Walworth 4s 55	98	98	98
6	West Shore 4s 2361	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
1	West Sh 4s22361 reg	54	54	54
1	Westn Md 5½s 77A	50	50	50
8	Westn Md 4s 52	92	92	92
1	Western Un 5s 51	82¼	82	82
3	Western Un 5s 60	80¼	80	80¼
2	Western Un 4½s 50	79⅞	79⅜	79⅜
7	Wilson & Co 4s 55	106⅛	106¼	106¼
2	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
12	Wis Cen 4s 49	34¾	34⅝	34¾
38	Young S&T 3¼s 60	102¾	102½	102¾
19	Young S&T 3¼s 60	99⅝	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 7s '45 D	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
2	Antwerp 5½s '58	15¼	15¼	15¼
2	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	60⅛	60	60
4	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
5	Argentine 4½s '48	84⅜	84¾	84¾
2	Australia 5s '57	78¼	78	78
3	Australia 4½s '71	66	66	66
11	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16⅜	16½	16⅜
11	Brazil 6½s '25-'57	16⅛	16½	16⅛
14	Brazil C Ry 6½s '52	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
5	Brisbane 5s '57	58	58	58
3	Buen A 4½s '56	57	57	57
17	Buen A 4½s '75	45½	45½	45½
3	Canada 5s '52	48½	48½	48½
7	Canada 3¼s '61	101½	101½	101½
7	Canada 3s '66	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
2	Canada 3¼s '55	88⅞	88¾	88¾
5	Chile MtgBk6s '62asd	96	96	96
2	Chile 7s '42 asd	97¾	97¾	97⅝
4	Chile 6s '60 asd	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9	Colomb 6s'61 Oct	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Copenhag 5s'52	12	12	12
2	Copenhag 4½s'53	35½	35½	35½
1	Czecho 8s'52	28	28	28
3	Finland 6s'45	23¾	23¾	23¾
8	French 7½s'41	8½	8½	8½
8	French 7½s'41 wd	55	55	55
2	Ger Gov 5½s'65	93	93	93
1	GtConElP Jap 7s'44	97¼	97	97½
1	Hung Munic 7s 46	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Ital Pub Util 7s 52	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
20	Italy 7s 1951	4¾	4¾	4¾
27	Kreuger & T 5s 59ct	20	20	20
1	Medellin Mun 6½s 54	26¾	26¾	26¾
6	Mex 6s asd 54	4	4	4
1	Milan City 6½s 52	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Norway 4½s 65 wd	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
4	Nuremberg 6s 52	20	20	20
1	Oslo City 4½s 55	39½	39½	39½
10	Pan 5s 63 A st asd ct	13	13	13
2	Peru 1st 6s 60	30	30	30
1	Poland 4½s 68 asd	56¾	56¾	56¾
23	Queensld 5s 47	7	7	7
2	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	65	65	65
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	7	6¾	7
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Rome 6½s 52	8¾	8¾	8¾
9	Sante Fe (Prov)4s 64	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Sao Paul City 8s 52	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	Sao Paulo St 8s 50	56½	56½	56½
1	Sao Paulo St 8s 56	11½	11½	11½
1	Sao Paulo St 7s 56	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	23¼	23¼	23¼
1	Tokyo City 5s 52	18¼	18¼	18¼
6	Tokyo El El 5s 53	49⅛	49	49⅛
5	Urug ai 3¾s4s4¼s79	20	20	20
5	Yokohama 6s 61	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
		40⅜	40¾	40¾
		42½	41¼	42½

Total bonds sales today (in dollars) 824,000. Previous day 7,922,300. Week ago 8,350.100. Year ago 9,729,000. Two years ago 4,834.925. Jan to date 891,325.525. Year ago 673,026.550. Two years ago 664,719.300.

Boston Stocks

May 16

		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	91½	91½	91½	91
2.00	Bos Edison	27¾	27½	27¾	27¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	45¼	44⅝	45	45
..	Bos & Me pf	6¼	6	6¼	6
..	Bos & M st A pf	2	2	2	1
..	Brown Durrell	1	1	1	1
..	Eastern SS	7	7	7	7
1.00	Emplyrs Group	21¼	21	21	21¼
2.50	First Nat Stors	32⅜	32¾	32¾	31⅞
..	Hath Bak A	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Hath Bak pf	30	30	30	32
..	Mergenthaler	19½	19¼	19½	19
..	Narr Rac A	6	6	6	5⅞
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	111½	111	111	111½
.10a	Reece But H	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅝
..	Reece Fold M	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1
1.00a	Sub Elec 2 pf	47½	47½	47½	49
2.50	Unit Shoe M	51½	51⅜	51½	51⅜
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	44⅜	44½	44½	44⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Pullman Income Rises

CHICAGO (AP)—Consolidated net income of Pullman, Inc., and all subsidiaries in the quarter ended March 31 totaled $3,005,195 or 78 cents a capital share against $2,655,816 or 69 cents a share in the like 1940 period, the company reported.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market, It May be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2.15 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5⅜	6⅜
American Hardware Co	21¼	23¾
American Locker Co	11	12½
American Manufacturing	18½	19½
American Manufac 5% pf	80	83
American Wringer Co	5¾	7¾
(a) Amoskeag Company	20	25
(a) Amoskeag Company pf	70	75
Appleton Company	22	23¼
Appleton Company 7% pf	104	106½
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	4¼
Arlington Mills	33½	36¼
Atlas Plywood2Corp pf	23	25
Autoommbile Banking Corp A	3¼	4¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	16½	18½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	25¼	27¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	104	104
Berkshire Fine Spinning	5	6¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $52pf	58	63
Bird & Son Inc 5% pf	100	104
Boston Wharf Company	14¼	16½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	25	27½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	33¼	43¼
Brink's Inc	77	
Campbell A S Co Inc	4½	5½
Cent Railway Signal A	37	
Chain Store Real Estate	11½	12
Chapman Valve Manufac	31	34
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12½	14½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19½	21½
Do 5% pf	101	104
Domestic Finance Corp pf	50	54
Douglas W L Shoe Co pf	27¾	30¾
Draper Corporation	52	56
Dwight Manufacturing Co	63½	67½
Eastern Corporation	12	14
Do pf	37⅜	47⅜
Exolon Co	12¼	14½
Family Loan Society Inc	13¾	15¾
Do pf	24½	27½
Franklin Process	25	28
General Fire Extinguisher	31	34
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	13¾	15¾
General Machinery	13	15
Goodall Worsted Company	24½	27½
Graton & Knight Co	22	26
Do 7% pf	43⅜	53⅜
Do pr pf	60	65
Great Northern Paper Co	22½	25½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	38	42
Do $1.50 ex pf	61	66
Harrington & Richardson	16	19
Heywood-Wakefield Co	4⅞	5⅞
Do pf B	6	9
Hinds-Davis Chemical Co	10	12½
Do pf	17¼	19¼
Hooker Electro Chem	57	57
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	45½	45½
Do pf	48½	48½
Kendall Company	107	109
Kennedy's Inc	8⅝	9¼
King-Seeley Corp	9	9
Landers Frary & Clark	10¾	11¾
Lawrence Portland Cement	10¾	10¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	12	12
Ludlow Mfg Associates	35½	35½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	23¾	23¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	8½	8½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	55	55
Mid-West Refineries Co	93	93
Millers Falls Company	97½

U. S. Stiffens Diplomatic Stand Toward Vichy

naval experts as the most likely starting place for any attack upon Latin America by any European power.

Text of Statement

The text of the statement follows:

The policy of this Government in its relations with the French Republic has been based upon the terms of the armistice between Germany and France and upon recognition of certain clear limitations imposed upon the French Government by this armistice.

Furthermore, we have had assurances given by the head of the French State on behalf of his Government that it did not intend to agree to any collaboration with Germany which went beyond the requirements of that armistice agreement. This was the least that could be expected of a France which demanded respect for its integrity.

The people of France, who cherish still the ideals of liberty and free institutions and guard that love of these priceless possessions in their minds and hearts, can be counted on to hold out for these principles until the moment comes for their re-establishment. It is inconceivable they will willingly accept any agreement for so-called "collaboration" which will in reality imply their alliance with a military power whose central and fundamental policy calls for the utter destruction of liberty, freedom, and popular institutions everywhere.

The people of the United States can hardly believe that the present Government of France could be brought to lend itself to a plan of voluntary alliance implied or otherwise which would apparently deliver up France and its colonial empire, including French African colonies and their Atlantic coasts, with the menace which that involves to the peace and safety of the Western Hemisphere.

While the President did not refer directly to French possessions in the New World, the Administration has never made any secret of its anxiety over such spots as Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. The War and Navy Departments are known to have perfected plans to take over these localities at the first sign that they were being utilized by the Germans or that the French Government would consent to such utilization.

The Island of Martinique is considered as the most important of the three, inasmuch as its capital, Fort-de-France, has a magnificent harbor. This harbor, which is within 1,300 miles of the Panama Canal, now holds several powerful French battleships, while approximately 100 American airplanes are stationed in an adjoining field.

The boarding of the French ships, which coincided with the President's radio address, brought to 84 the number of foreign ships held by this Government during the past few months and added many thousands of tons to the shipping pool which this country is preparing to utilize in behalf of the British.

Among the French ships boarded by the Coast Guard is the giant 83,423-ton luxury liner Normandie. Excluding the Normandie, it is thought that the aggregate tonnage of the vessels seized may run anywhere between 60,000 and 70,000 tons. Five of the vessels were boarded at New York City, three at New Orleans, two at San Pedro, Calif.; two at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and one at San Francisco.

"Soft Glove" Era Ends

is interpreted as marking the end of the "soft glove" era toward France so far as this country is concerned. Heretofore, the Government had refrained from seizing the French ships, although a guard had been posted near them, preferring to negotiate for their purchase.

Senate passage by a vote of 59 to 20 of the bill enabling the President to throw foreign tonnage into the Battle of the Atlantic came as additional confirmation of this country's determination to support Britain in the most effective manner possible. The Administration victory was all the more striking in that the Senate also defeated by a vote of 43 to 38 an amendment which would have forbidden the Government to transfer any of the foreign ships to Britain.

Thirty-seven Danish, 28 Italian, 13 French, and two German ships are now held in custody by the Coast Guard, while an additional 14 have not yet been acted upon. Most of these are understood to belong to the Baltic Nations and to have been claimed by Soviet Russia.

Hull Sees Defeat of Force

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has told the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that the "present effort to build world mastery by force will be defeated and will end within a reasonable length of time."

He warned, however, that the New World would have "to pass through hardship and sacrifice before the end finally comes."

While the Vichy Government was under fire by this country, the French Ambassador to the United States, Gaston Henry-Haye, hastened to affirm his support of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, declaring that "the people of France in their suffering and distress have found a great leader behind whom they are standing united despite any attempt at dissidence manifested abroad.

"The people of France are wholly confident of the wisdom and high patriotism of Marshal Pétain.

"The Ambassador of France to the United States has the honor to proclaim again his absolute devotion to the Marshal."

Inflation Threat Grows

Continued from Page 1

ing. The C. I. O. boasted this week that in the first four months of the year wage increases amounting to $380,000,000 annually have been won by its members.

Industry objects that if it must grant wage increases to promote industrial harmony it should be allowed to raise prices. Thus far the Administration has insisted that this does not necessarily follow: that 100 per cent capacity production and huge backlogs of orders mean that overhead can be reduced and economies practiced which would be impossible in normal times.

Even New Deal economists, however, privately admit that the time may come when a showdown is necessary, and the process of a "one-way spiral" involving only wages will be impractical, particularly with big new taxes.

As for the present G. M. settlement, the union gained its flat wage increase but dropped the demand for the "union shop" under which any G. M. worker would have had to join the union once he had been hired by the management. Other provisions follow:

The agreement is to run without change for a one-year period, as distinct from the contract which expired last month, and which was terminable on 60-day notice.

The impartial umpire provided for in the company-union grievance hearing system, is to be given wider discretion in reviewing penalties imposed by the company for violating rules or violating the contract.

In the advance of employees where ability, merit, and capacity are equal, those with the longest seniority will be given preference.

During the life of the agreement the company will not lock out employees. (The contract already had a prohibition against strike.)

Resort Colonists on Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Southern California

With the first warm days of early summer, resort colonists in California's southland are on the move again. Those who have wintered at Palm Springs, Death Valley, and other desert oases are in the midst of their annual trek to the beaches and mountains.

Much has been written about various types of migrants in California. Their problems have been aired and fanfared. But publicized very little are those "resort migrants" who, by choice, by occupation and because they can afford to, change their residence with the seasons.

In desert resorts, the season is closing and many business establishments are preparing to lock up until fall. In beach and mountain resorts, the summer trade is just getting into stride.

Some Make It Pay

Year-round resort migrants are, generally speaking, made up of two groups, those who have the means to enjoy vacations around the calendar, and those merchants, tradesmen, clerks, and others who enjoy year-round resort life just as much, but who make it pay.

A merchant divides his time between a store in Palm Springs in winter and a camp at Big Bear in the summer. A restaurant man in Death Valley closes his establishment in the spring just in time to get a similar business under way on the ocean front. These are typical, and their experiences are repeated many times over by others who have learned how to make a living out of the seasonal resort migrants.

Motion picture celebrities and other residents of exclusive desert resorts are not surprised to discover that their favorite hotel hostesses, head waiters, and others who served them efficiently during the winter, have migrated with the crowds and are on hand for faithful service during the summer

True Democracy

There is an informality about these summer and winter resort communities — something truly American and democratic about the manner in which these "migrants" mingle on Main Street. Whatever their stations in life, they come to know each other, often by first names.

Closing of a season in a resort village in Southern California is like nothing so much as the ending of a college term in the spring. Opening of a resort season is like "old home week," as migrants hail one another and settle down in new surroundings for "the season."

The Sierra Nevadas, with snow-clad Mt. Whitney at 14,500 feet, the San Bernardino Mountains and other playground areas—these are less than 100 miles from desert resorts. The itinerant resort colonist, on less than a tankful of gas, can change his surroundings as completely as if he had traveled from an oasis in the Sahara to a tavern in the Alps—**Phelps Gates.**

Army Building Ahead of Schedule On West Coast Despite Heavy Rains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Despite one of the rainest winters in Pacific Coast history, the Army's construction program in the Far West, comprising the Ninth Corps Area, is 6.1 per cent ahead of schedule. With the arrival of steadily fair weather, the Construction Quartermaster Corps has been able to speed its work, and even the ahead-of-schedule record is due to fall.

Of 53 defense projects in the Area, including California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Alaska, 15 are complete, enough to house nearly 65,000 men, according to Col. E. M. George, Construction Quartermaster. By early summer quarters for 171,150 men will be ready, although 12 more of the camps are now nearly complete. Approximately 110,000 men are now in barracks, and facilities for 23,000 more are ready.

Fort Lewis, Washington, largest cantonment in the West, broke all construction records, it is said. Since Oct. 31, last year, a period of 6½ months, a building has been completed for every half hour of working time on the basis of an 8-hour day, 5-day week. Army officials state. A total of 706 barracks, 265 mess halls, 40 headquarters buildings, 89 hospital buildings, two new wings to the Post Hospital, 75 officers quarters, 282 recreation halls, three theaters, and 499 miscellaneous buildings for supplies and utilities have been completed in this period.

Fort Lewis is headquarters of the 41st Division, Third Division, and 115th Cavalry. It is also a reception center. Still to be completed at this camp is a project, separate from the others, to provide facilities for the Ninth Corps Service Command, the Air Corps, and miscellaneous detachments.

Housing for 46,000 men is now complete at Fort Lewis, in the some 1,960 buildings of all types.

The 15 completed projects in the West cost $29,000,000. They include Forts Barry and Funston and Moffett Field in the San Francisco Bay area. Camp Callan and Fort Rosecrans at San Diego, Fort MacArthur at San Pedro, Camp McQuaide near Watsonville—seven in California; four cantonments at Fort Lewis and Barnes General Hospital at Vancouver, Wash.; Reception Center and Post Hospital at Fort Douglas, Utah; and Camp Sibert, Boulder City, Nevada.

Camp Sibert will be the home of 762 military police provided to guard Boulder Dam.

Camp Callan, second largest Replacement Center in the West, was completed at a cost of $5,500,000. To house 9,736 men, it now has about 6,000 occupants.

The Army announced that facilities at California's Harbors, to provide their adequate defense, are well advanced. Barracks for 1,000 more men at San Francisco are ready; and about 2,000 men have moved into Fort MacArthur at San Pedro, Fort Barry and Funston are complete and Fort Miley and Scott, practically so.

The Air Corps has also been looked after in the vast military expansion program. At Moffett Field, West Coast Air Corps Training Base, the capacity of 1,638 men is taken up. Hamilton and Stockton Fields, practically completed, contain 3,170 troops.

At Camp McQuaide 1,855 National Guardsmen of the 250th Coast Artillery are quartered.

Referendum Move Suspends Store Tax Plan in Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah's referendum and initiative law, enacted by the Legislature nearly 25 years ago, is assured of being tested for the first time at the 1942 general elections as a result of petitions filed recently regarding a newly-adopted chain store tax.

Before the time deadline was reached in May, petitions carrying notarized signatures of 54,263 registered voters were filed with E. E. Monson, Secretary of State. This was more than twice the required number of 24,694.

Filing of the petitions automatically suspended exercise of the chain store tax, which would otherwise have gone into operation May 23.

Opponents of this tax began circulating the petitions when Gov. H. B. Maw signed the measure in March, despite the recorded opposition of numerous organizations having farm, labor, and business voters.

Several previous attempts to utilize the initiative and referendum law in Utah have failed, State leaders assert.

Florida WPA Making Low-Cost Housing Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A Statewide low-cost housing survey by Florida's Work Projects Administration, costing $125,000 is now under way in Orlando, Sarasota, and Jacksonville, with others authorized for Miami, Key West, Daytona Beach, Fort Lauderdale, and Lakeland, according to Franklin E. Albert, Work Projects Administration assistant State director of service programs.

The Florida State Planning Board is sponsoring the project which employs trained local personnel to obtain factual data about the number of families living in sub-standard dwellings.

Girl Enters Journalism From Top, She'll Publish Two Virginia Papers

DANVILLE, Va., May 16 (AP)—Miss E. Stuart James went into the newspaper business today—her 21st birthday.

She became owner, controller and publisher of the Register and the Bee, morning and afternoon papers in this textile town of about 33,000, as an inheritance from her father, Rorer A. James, Jr. Miss James holds the Associated Press memberships in both the morning and afternoon fields.

The 70 employees of the plant gave her a welcoming party. There was a cake with candles; she received a "golden" printer's make-up rule and then was ceremoniously inducted into the trade by having her palm smeared with printers ink.

On the passing of her father—who had inherited the properties from his father—in May, 1937, Miss James set out to prepare herself for the duties that fell to her today. After public and fininshing school training she entered Briarcliff Junior College in New York and a year ago entered Columbia University, taking classes in business administration and journalism.

Former Envoy to Berlin Arrested in Rumania

BERLIN (AP)—A Bucharest dispatch of DNB, official German news agency, said May 15 that Konstantin Greceanu, former Rumanian Minister to Berlin, was arrested and charged with aiding the escape of Iron Guardists sought in connection with the January revolt against Premier Antonescu.

Local Classified

Europe and South Africa

(Continued.)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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Sharpen, Clean and Oil, $1.25
Called For and Delivered
C. K. Wanamaker
Bicycles and Bicycle Parts

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

137 MARLBOROUGH ST.
(Corner of Dartmouth)
APARTMENT for Rent
9 ROOMS—3 baths with storage room and extra maid's room on first floor. Modern fireproof building with splendid light and sun.
Rental Reasonable
T. DENNIE BOARDMAN
REGINALD and GERALD D. BOARDMAN
1 Court Street, Boston
CAPitol 5000—or
103 Newbury St. KENmore 1450

HAVE YOU SEEN
RESERVOIR GARDENS
REMODELED Small Suites
LARGE ROOMS
1982-1992 Commonwealth Av.
Boston
overlooking
CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR and PARK
Restricted

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Sublet June 15th-Sept. 30th, airy 3-room apartment, top floor; elevator; near Tenth Church, half block from 6th, 7th, 8th Avenue subways; charmingly furnished; reasonable. MISS PAUL. CH. 2-8033.

N. Y. C., 304 W. 75th St. (Apt. 5-C)—Exceptional opportunity to Sept. 15th; attractively furnished one-room apartment with kitchen, $55 per month. See Supt.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

SHORE DRIVE, Lynn, Mass.—Will sub-rent through Sept. 3, 5-room apartment overlooking ocean; continuous hot water, electric appliances. Write 130 Sumner Rd., Brookline, Mass.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 3900, Worcester 1-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C.—New term starting, instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston — Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER — Custom-made Gowns, tailored coats, suits, alterations; reasonable. ACademy 2-1245, N. Y. C.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED—Secretary, part time in exchange for apartment; possibility full time position later. L. F. WHITE CO., 35 W. 21st St., N.Y.C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks, Sell, Rent
660 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston. HUB. 6767

FURRIERS

PARISIAN FUR CRAFTSMAN in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on REMODELING, REPAIRING, CUSTOM MADE COATS and JACKETS. Storage Facilities Minimum $2.50. ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. ARMAND ET SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N.Y.C. CHI. 4-1424.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Country; driver, houseman, handyman; plain cook and housewoker. Call Mon. or Tues. a. m. Montclair, N. J., 2-7450

WANTED — Photographer-retoucher and operator, experienced only. MATERNE STUDIO, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—2nd Cook and Kitchen Maid — Protestant; ability to work well with others; good salary and work conditions. Write Box M-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired
• Cash for your Old Gold
• Beads restrung 35c up
Arthur W. Titt
JEWELER 26 WEST STREET

MOORE & CHESLEY
Harper Method Shop
Scientific Shampoos—Facials
Permanents, Marcel and Finger Waving
208 Huntington Avenue, COM. 8025

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARFAK LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Streets
Braintree

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
CANNED GOODS, FRUIT
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
NEW WHITE WASHABLE SUMMER HANDBAGS $1.00
128 MAIN ST. BROCKTON, MASS.

Save Now. Buy a
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
from
Forsberg Electric Co.
783 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6655

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

NOW GREATER ATHERTON
VALUE FESTIVAL
ATHERTON'S
41 Center St. Brockton, Mass.

CURRIER'S FRAME SHOP
Let Us Do Your Framing
Complete Assortment of
NUTTING PICTURES
New Gift Department
256 MAIN ST. BROCKTON, MASS.

Ralph and Ruth Baker
ANNOUNCE
New Modern Displays
at
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 Main Street, Opposite Forest Avenue

GURNEY BROS. CO.
100 Years Service
100 Per Cent Reputation
The best value for your money
122 MAIN STREET BROCKTON

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. J. McNEILLY, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
FUR STORAGE
2% of your valuation
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

LAPHAM-BROWN
SERVICE STATIONS
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY SERVICE
Texaco Petroleum Products
20 Washington St., Brookline Village
325 Huntington Ave., near Art Museum
and 845 Boylston St., opp. The Christian Science Benevolent Association.
ASP. 6160

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

Whitney Laundry
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Delivery Service or 20%
Discount for Cash and Carry
179 Beacon St., Somerville, Kirk 7075

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

We carry
Beacon Furniture Polish
advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Edwin R. Sage Co.
HARVARD SQUARE TRO. 2211
59 LEONARD STREET BEL. 4500

FISKE'S
Luncheons—Dinners
Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream
Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 8681
Payson Park 833-835 Beacon St.
Belmont 2265 Centre New. 2183

YELLOW CABS
Call KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt, Courteous Service
Prices Reduced 40%

CONCORD

All Kinds of
FRUITS—CANNED GOODS
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
Free Delivery
29 Main St. Concord, Mass.

WOMEN'S WHITE SHOES
ENNA JETTICKS, KALISTENIKS, WILLIAMS
Priced $2.85 to $6.95
J. P. NOURSE Inc.
43 MAIN STREET CONCORD, MASS.

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Keep Your Clothes as Fresh as the Spring
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

ROSEN'S
Fine Selection—Garden Tools
Seeds—Hose—Fertilizers
See Our Camping Supplies
ROSEN'S
HARDWARE PAINTS SPORTING GOODS
32 Milton St. Dedham 2080 East Dedham
ROSEN'S

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
Store Your Furs Now!!
—we have the only modern Cold Storage Vaults — located in our own building—in this part of Southern New Engand.
Call 7785—and we'll call!

Wedding Suggestions
DESK SETS—BOOK ENDS
Boston and Toll House Cook Books
Webster's Collegiate Dictionary
ADAMS BOOKSTORE
Now in our 100th year
165 NORTH MAIN STREET

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

SPOTS AND CO.
PERSONAL LAUNDRY SERVICE
Phone Fbg. 122
Leom. 112
Scientific Dry Cleaning
Fast, Thorough
Odorless

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

F. A. Lane Company
Secure one of the fine
Medium Weight Suits
Lowest prices still prevail
530 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

FLORSHEIM SHOES
"For the Man who Cares"
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main St., Greenfield

Springtime Needs
Seeds, Paints, Garden Tools
Sherwin-Williams Paints
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
289 Main St. Greenfield, Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street

Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 3472

PARK & POLLARD FEEDS
Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous
New England Coke
Garden—SEEDS—Field
International Fertilizers
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 MIDDLESEX STREET
TEL. 44 HAVERHILL, MASS.

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Your car needs Spring Cleaning, too. Let us Simoniz it.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

Complete Home Furnishers
Complete Summer Displays
of new furniture styles
ATHERTON'S
"On The Bridge" Haverhill

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET • OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes
come in light, airy models and streamlined designs. Come in, try on these lovely little shoes.
Buy With Confidence
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
168 High Street

HYANNIS

Suburban Gas Corporation
A. E. Dauphinee, Manager
Junction Route 28 and East Main St.
Tel. 686 Hyannis
Gas and Electric Appliances
GLENWOOD HOTPOINT
Tank Gas Service for Entire Cape

LAWRENCE

Cool Berkshire
DRESSES
Perfectly tailored. Wash flawlessly
$3.98
Cherry & Webb's
BASEMENT
DON'T BUY YOUR 1941 Plymouth or 1941 Chrysler Fluid Drive until you get our figures on your present car
44 YEARS SAME LOCATION
C. W. DILLON
CHRYSLER & PLYMOUTH
115 OXFORD ST. LAWRENCE
PHONE 24822

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING
Radios—Gibson Refrigerators
Schwinn-Built and Columbia Bicycles
ROBERT (Roby) MEIER
56 Berkeley St., Tel. 4743

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
Choice Fruits, Fresh Vegetables
All Kinds of Meat and Fish—Groceries
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

LADIES' HATS
Factory Retail Department
now open
Full Line of Spring Hats
you can save money
HOLLAND HAT CO.
Depot Sq., Next to R. R. Depot, Lexington

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Bird's Eye Products

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Bateman's
1785 Massachusetts Ave.
Smartly Styled Slack Suits. Spun rayons, cottons, etc., in gorgeous shades **$2.98**

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Merrimack Street
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

For Certified Cold Fur Storage
CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL Phone 7661

Josef's
Salon of Individual Hair Design
502 HILDRETH BLDG., DIAL 6331
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

Furniture Gifts

Bring Cheer to the Home
A Treasure House of Good Furniture
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 MARKET STREET

MAY SALE
of Women's, Misses' and Children's Spring Apparel
Drastic Markdowns for Our End-of-the-Month Clearance!
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY. 2-3737
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Wedding Gifts
The Bride will appreciate a gift from this store.
Your Money's Worth
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

SPRAGUE, BREED STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly 2-3400
Use the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W Hours: 9 to 10 a. m and 5-7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING BUREAU

Hats Off to the 1941 Straw
Panamas—Sailors
Leghorns
Smart Styles $1.85 up

BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop That's on the Square
440 MAIN STREET, MALDEN SQUARE

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE
SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

frederics Inc.
Tru-curl permanent wave leaves your hair soft as silk.
Come in and try one
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
89 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 0463-W

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

NEW SUMMER DRESSES
Juniors—Misses—Women's
Gordon's
WOMAN'S SHOP
183 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty

Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

MARLBORO

ARTHUR C. LAMSON, Inc.
Boys' and Girls' Bicycles, Lawn Mowers, Flower and Garden Seeds
Sporting Goods
120-122 Main St., Marlboro, Mass.

Graduation and Reception
DRESSES
featured at
RISEBERG'S
MARLBORO MILFORD

MEDFORD

BOWMAN'S MARKET
George A. Bowman, Prop.
Fancy Beef, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Poultry
Deliveries to all parts of Medford
240 Salem Street
Telephone Mystic 0649—0650

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

We Carry
KNOX GELATINE
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
May We Serve You?

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

The place to buy
Garden Supplies Fertilizer
Carmote Paint
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

NEEDHAM

Tel. NEE. 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
• FOOD SPECIALISTS •
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

NEW BEDFORD

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	A	R	T	H	A		H	A	R	O	L	D		
U		O		E		L		V		E		S		M
S	A	S	H		P	E	N		R	E	N	O		
L		E	A	T		R		P	A	N		L		
I	C		T	U	E	S	D	A	Y		P	E		
N	O	T		S		O		D		F	L	Y		
		B	A	S	S	O		S	U	L	L	A		
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E	U	R	O	P	A		M	O	R	R	I	S		

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

WING'S
For newest Decoration Day Fashions come to the famous 67 year old "Friendly" Store.
Also see Our New
Summer Home Furnishings

Grade A Milk Buttermilk
Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass. So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
Midseason Clearance of Beautiful Coats
for Women and Misses

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

Lumber and Building Materials
Sherwin-Williams Paints
W. E. ATKINSON CO.
Tel. 4 27 Water Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494, ours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday: Saturday 1 to 5 p. m
THE CHRISTIAN SOIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

GARDEN SUPPLIES
CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS & HARDWARE
796 Beacon Street BIG. 4000
J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
Main Office Big. 4600 Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
CHANGE TO SUMMER LUBRICANTS
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Bolex 16 mm. Movie Camera. Hektor f 1.4 lens $250
Equal to new
ATWOOD'S CAMERA SHOP
46 Langley Road Big. 5280

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
PORCHES SCREENED
861 Washington St. LAS. 4853

★ Star Market Co. ★
Freshly Boiled
LOBSTER MEAT - lb. $1.09
Fresh Native Asparagus 2 bchs. 25c
304 WALNUT STREET BIG. 8400

NEWTON-WEST NEWTON

There is no
SUBSTITUTE for QUALITY FUR STORAGE
For Service Dial LASell 2600
A-B-C Dry Cleaners, Inc.
West Newton, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

NORWOOD

TOWN SQUARE HARDWARE AND SUPPLY CORP.
Carrying a Full Line of
Paints and Wallpaper
Garden Tools and Sporting Goods
FREE DELIVERY
599 Washington St. Norwood 1080

PEABODY

Johnson's Service Station
Corner of Margin and Driscoll Streets
TEXACO PRODUCTS
Complete Lubrication

PITTSFIELD

Safeguard Young Feet
Pro-tek-tiv Shoes
for Boys and Girls
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

Highes. Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Esso
MOTOR FUELS and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9575

BROWERS MARKET
The Accommodating Store
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Rd.
Dial 7336—7337

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

Wendell Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
Haircutting
All Branches of Beauty Culture
WM. LANGLEY
37 West Street Tel. 7022

We Sell All Makes of
Vacuum Cleaners
Also
Bags, Cords, Belts and Brushes
EXPERT REPAIRING
DOOLEY
22 ASHLEY STREET TEL. 2-5343

CAKES
Doughnuts
Cookies
E. F. Fish Bakery
289 North Street

Photographic Supplies
for both
Amateur and Professional
Cameras, Films and Accessories
Berkshire Photo Supply, Inc.
279 NORTH STREET

Pittsburgh Paints
Mayflower Wallpapers and Pleasant Service
AT THE
Pittsfield Paint, Wallpaper & Glass Co.
369 North Street Dial 6191
JACOB ARONSTEIN President

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANCIS BROS. INC.
181 Haven St. Phone Reading 0139
We have everything for your home, lawn and garden
Seeds and Garden Tools, Hardware and Household Supplies

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

QUINCY FUR SHOP
GRA. 8569
For Unexcelled
FUR STORAGE
AT ONLY 2%
BONDED
VAULTS ON PREMISES OPEN EVENINGS
1249 Hancock Street

TROUP BROS.
Plumbing, Heating
PETRO OIL BURNERS
53 Franklin Street Gra 5540

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
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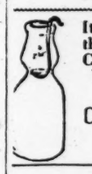
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of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
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57 VARIETIES

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The West Country Shopping Rendezvous
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
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The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

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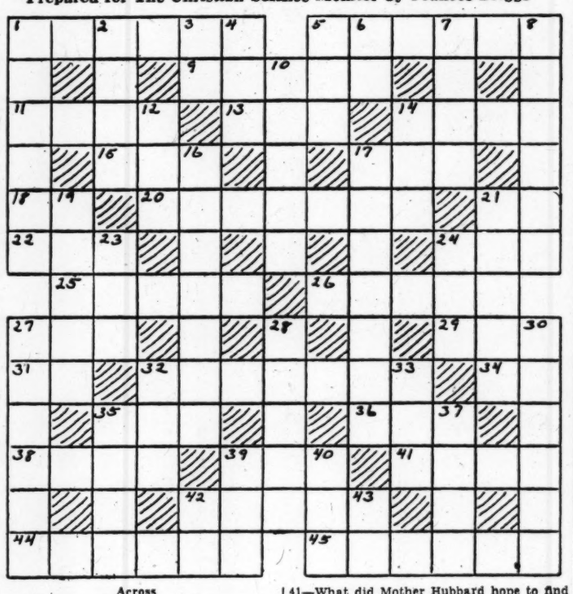
Tel. 623.
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

WILLIAM LEWIS
(PRINTERS) Ltd.
78 Queen Street, Cardiff.
Printing Stationery
Typewriters Office Equipment
'Phone Cardiff 4031

Daily Features Page

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Richmond, England, is scene of what opera?
5— ——— Bell Wright.
9—What are certain mythological beings?
11—A cumberbund.
13—Mightier than the sword.
14—What is a city of Nevada?
15—To devour.
17—Who was Greek god of flocks and pastures?
18—What suffix signifies "pertaining to"?
20—What day of week was named after Norse god of war?
21—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
22—Negative.
24—What is a dipterous insect?
25—Who sings role of Lothario in opera "Mignon"?
26—What is French honeysuckle?
27—What do you call a recently hatched brood of fishes?
29—What insect is fond of honeydew?
31—What is 6th note of scale?
32—Aquatic rodent found throughout United States and Canada.
34—State north of Tennessee (abbr.).
35—Possessed.
36—Rude house is what?
38—Always.
39—Upper limb.
41—What did Mother Hubbard hope to find for her pet?
42—What is birthflower for September?
44—Who was abducted to Crete by Zeus?
45—What English artist had an easy chair named after him?

Down

1—What fabric was named from Mosul, where it was first made?
2—What is birth flower for June?
3—Pronoun.
4—High mountain is what?
5—Female Dorking is what?
6—While.
7—What is a foretoken?
8—Who is a well-known Peter Finley Dunne character?
10—What do you call the back cover of a book?
12—What is a bowler?
14—Beam.
16—Who founded an exhibition of wax figures in London?
17—Birthplace of Irving S. Cobb.
19—What snake is especially abundant in India?
21—What is a heavy thick board?
23—What river is largest in Scotland?
24—Major part of what State is a peninsula (abbr.)?
27—What is the coat of wool that covers a sheep?
28—What is the lower and hanging part of a coat, dress, or like garment?
30—Who was one of the "Seven against Thebes"?
32—To deface.
33—What is a small cask?
35—What do you call the rightful future recipient?
37—What is a journey in a circuit?
39—What king of Judah was enemy of idolatry?
40—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
42—Associated Press (abbr.).
43—What is an artificial language?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

And they went every one straight forward: whither the spirit was to go, they went; and they turned not when they went.—EZEK. 1:12.

In Lighter Vein

Frankly Speaking

"I want a word of advice," the young man remarked to his uncle.
"Well?" said Uncle tersely.
"What is the best way to approach you for a loan?"
"If you are sensitive," replied Uncle grimly, "you had better write for it. Then when you get my reply just tear it up without reading it."
—Montreal Star.

Reassuring

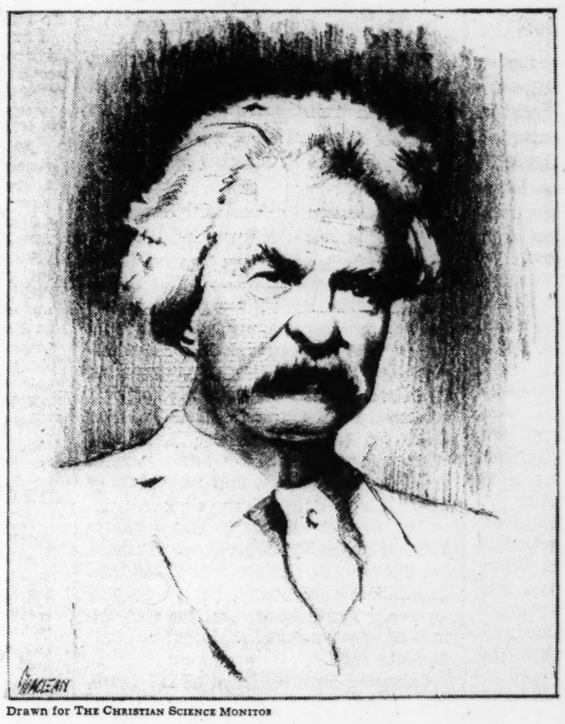
The exacting customer was proving rather troublesome to the clerk.
"Are you quite sure that these seeds will come up quickly?" she persisted. "I've left my garden until very late, you see, and I want to be sure that they will come up at once."
"Lady," exclaimed the clerk, "plant those seeds and then jump out of the way if you want to be safe."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Complaint*

By THE HAGERS

"THE JUNIOR SWIMMING CLUB HAS GROWN; IT'S NOT THE SAME," I HEARD BUD MOAN.
"WE'VE TABLES, CHAIRS, AND PARASOLS, AND BETSY WEBB BRINGS ALL HER DOLLS."
"WE FIND, BUD, JOY HAS JUST BEGUN WHEN WE DECIDE TO SHARE OUR FUN.
JUST THINK! YOU GAVE ALL THIS ITS START." "I THINK," HE GRINNED, "WE'RE PRETTY SMART!"

Biographical Lines



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Samuel Langhorne Clemens
(Mark Twain)
1835-1910

TO EVERYBODY he was the man who made the world laugh. . . .
The great American humorist's real name was Samuel Clemens.
Born in a village, he was brought up in Hannibal, Missouri.
The Mississippi River flowed past the town in a majestic stream.
There were steamboats, islands, hills, and the forest beyond.
But above all there was "the great cave under the river bluff."
Wonderful days unfolded here for young Sam and his chums.
School he did not like . . . school was too confining. . . .
Yet the lad used to be the star speller of his class.

AT TWELVE Sam lost his father, which meant going to work.
His elder brother had taken up printing, so he followed him.
Then came dull hours of trying to set 10,000 ems of type a day.
At eighteen the boy determined to see something of the world.
So he set out for the East, working his way from town to town.
One day he took a ship which brought him to New Orleans.
Here was his Mississippi again! his river in all its splendor! . . .
Fascinated, he became a pilot's apprentice on the Great River.
The Mississippi bore neither buoys, nor lights in those days.
Sam studied his 1200 miles' course upstream and downstream.
Within two years he was second to very few pilots on the river.
Alas! with the Civil War, pilot days came abruptly to an end.
Sam's heart was with neither North nor South but with the West:
He jumped into the stagecoach for Nevada, 1700 miles away. . . .
In Carson City he heard tales of fortunes made in gold mining.
Eventually he found himself laboring with pick and shovel.
His dreams came to nothing, but he wrote a number of sketches.
These were so good that they attracted widespread attention.
"The thing I should do is to take a pen name," thought Clemens.
To pilots on the river, "mark twain" meant "safe waters."
This had always appealed to him, so Mark Twain he became. . . .

THEN IT WAS that he received a thrilling proposition:
"Would he care to go and 'write up' the Sandwich Islands?"
Mark went, and described them as nobody had done before.
Shortly he returned to San Francisco in a blaze of glory.
"Now you must give a lecture about your trip," urged a friend.
And Mark Twain found himself suddenly thrust before the public.
When he walked off the platform, it was amid roars of laughter.
He continued lecturing in cities, taking his audience by storm.
On arriving in New York City he found himself already famous.
Now Mark was traveling in the Holy Land for a newspaper.
His letters were unlike any ever written from abroad before.
Collected and revised they became "Innocents Abroad."
A success from the start, the book sold all over the world.
"Tom Sawyer" definitely established the author's position.
"Huckleberry Finn" marked the highest reach of his achievement.
By now Mark Twain was the guest of kings wherever he went. . . .

YET ALL this time his fortunes were moving toward disaster.
The humorist had founded a publishing company which failed.
At fifty-eight he carried a heavy debt of $70,000.
"Give me five years and I'll pay it all off!" he declared.
Then came a great day, . . . The whole debt was paid after four years!
And Mark Twain picked flowers in the Alps like a child again. . . .
Above all else his humor has the stamp of universality.
This has won for him a lasting place in the world of letters.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Did You Ever Wonder

If There Really Are Any "Moonbows"—Lunar Rainbows?

Mr. C. M. J., of Los Angeles writes: "Have you ever seen or heard of a 'moonbow' in the sky? —or heard it doubted (as I have) that there is such a phenomenon? I once saw one in the desert."

Indeed there is such a phenomenon as a lunar rainbow. The lovely varicolored arcs in the sky that we see in the daytime are formed by sunlight falling on raindrops. Moonlight is reflected sunlight, and rainbows may be formed and seen at night, but because the illumination is less intense the rainbow colors are very faint and consequently relatively difficult to distinguish in the sky.

Lunar rainbows are of much less frequent occurrence than solar rainbows, because it is not every night in the month that the moon appears near the horizon and sufficiently full to produce a discernible display of colors.

Like the more familiar daytime rainbow, the bow produced by the moon may not be seen when the source of light is at an elevation of more than 40 degrees above the horizon. The reason for this is that the center of the bow is always on the line passing from the moon (or sun) through the eye of the observer. The radius of the primary or principal rainbow being about 40°, if the source of light were more than that amount above the horizon the top of the rainbow are would be below the horizon.

That is why we practically always see less than half a circle when we see a rainbow in the sky, and the higher the sun (or moon) the less of the circle we see. In this connection, however, it may be interesting to note an exception to this general rule.

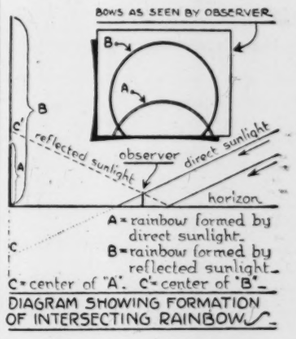

DIAGRAM SHOWING FORMATION OF INTERSECTING RAINBOW.

It is possible for a bow to be formed by sunlight reflected from the surface of water. In such a case, more than a semicircle of this bow is seen, its center being **above** the horizon. And simultaneously another bow many be seen, formed in the usual way by the direct rays of the sun. These two bows intersect and are known as **intersecting rainbows.** W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

Detroit News: A Boston household page gives us "raised squash muffins," and without reading on into details, we imagine you first raise the squash.

St. Louis Star-Times: "If you'll work hard 16 hours a day, the future will not worry you," says an old-timer. Well, maybe it wouldn't, but the present would worry us a lot.

St. Louis Star-Times: Anyway, Hitler is consistently inconsistent. Italy is the only country in continental Europe that he hasn't offered to protect—and it's the only country he's protecting.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Soft Water*

By LE PELLEY

BENJAMIN... COME DOWN... I WANT YOU TO RAKE THE YARD AND HELP CLEAN THE BASEMENT!
OH... NO, DEAR
I'M HAVING HIM TAKE A BATH...
OH.. WELL, I'LL WAIT TILL HE'S THROUGH...
BUT I DON'T WANT HIM TO GET ALL DIRTY AGAIN!
HMM... THEN I GUESS HE NEEDN'T DO IT!
AH-H-H-H

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"*Much Ado About Nothing*," Says Sponge

By RODGERS

I guess the Boss and his friends are really going to put on a circus for they were practicing tightrope walking today- Only instead of a tightrope they were trying to walk along the top of the fence—
"Huh!" Sponge said after a while. "They are certainly making hard work out of a very simple stunt!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Conquest by Concession

Arras, Abbeville, Amiens—the names of French towns no longer measure the advance of the Nazis into the heart of France. But that advance continues. It is no less penetrating for being subtle. The Nazi policy toward France today is to barter shadow for substance. And French leaders at Vichy seem ever more ready to accept the shadow.

The rewards of this barter are so slight for France that Marshal Pétain has felt it necessary to ask the French people to accept them in blind faith:

> For you, the French people, it is simply a question of following me without mental reservation.

The probable consequences of this policy are so dangerous to the freedom of the French people and to the cause for which true friends of France are still fighting that President Roosevelt has just warned France that the United States regards developments at Vichy as menacing the interests and peace of the Western Hemisphere. It is "inconceivable," Mr. Roosevelt said in a short-wave broadcast to France, that the French people

> . . . will willingly accept any agreement for so-called "collaboration" which will in reality imply their alliance with a military power whose central and fundamental policy calls for the utter destruction of liberty, freedom and popular institutions everywhere.

The news that German planes are using Syria as a base against Iraq and Suez shows how far beyond the terms of the Franco-Nazi armistice this collaboration has already gone.

The Cabinet meeting at which Admiral Darlan reported on his negotiations with Reichsführer Hitler appears to be one more milestone on the road first taken by Nazi tanks. Vichy says little about the terms arranged by Admiral Darlan and Herr Hitler. Reports from other sources indicate a return of some of the French prisoners now held by Germany, relaxation of border controls between occupied and unoccupied France, reduction of charges against France for the German army of occupation, and the possibility of French control for Paris. How little these concessions mean may be seen by comparing them with the gains the Nazis are making toward permanent control of the French economy.

This control in turn can be used to exert political pressure. Under the guise of "stabilizing operations" on the Paris stock exchange, Nazi capital—with an artificial value determined by Berlin—has been buying its way into French industry.

France has many things the Nazis still want. There is Syria, by-pass around Turkey. There is the French Navy, which need not be turned over to Germany to be made into a weapon against Britain and the United States, and which is already a subject of disquieting reports. There is Unoccupied France itself, which could provide a passage for German troops toward Gibraltar. There is French Africa and the road to Dakar.

What Vichy does for the Nazis must be justified in some measure before the eyes of the French people. That is what concessions to France by Germany really amount to—a camouflage for further conquest of France and of new attacks on the ideals that made France great. If the French people remain alert to this fact, their resistance to Naziism will grow rather than diminish with each supposed "concession" that Vichy buys.

Profiting—by Example

Associated Shipbuilders of Seattle have just notified the Navy Department that they are returning 50 per cent of their estimated profits on a $1,175,000 contract because later awards of contracts totaling $17,000,000 have increased the volume of work and reduced overhead charges to a point where costs on the original contract have dropped progressively. Giving back excess profits about which neither the Navy nor the taxpayer might otherwise have learned is a praiseworthy example of corporate patriotism.

Are other defense contractors whose plants are being expanded at Government expense equally alert to the opportunity for making defense funds go farther? The effectiveness of appeals for labor to put national defense work above wage increases depends somewhat on the extent to which the same spirit of patriotism is evidenced by those who voice the appeal. Every practical sign of industry's willingness to put national defense before excessive profits—such as that just given by the Seattle shipbuilders—is certain to strengthen the morale of workers, and make them more willing to hold up their end of the job confronting a united America.

Religion in the Camps

Provisions being made by the United States Army for the spiritual welfare of men in training are encouraging to millions of Americans who recognize the basic place of religion in national defense.

In a message to President Roosevelt earlier this year Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, speaking in behalf of the General Committee of Army and Navy Chaplains, declared that the United States is facing a religious crisis unparalleled in its history. Our times cause deep questioning. And the uprooting of young men from accustomed walks of life through conscription, the transfer of men to new fields for work in defense industries, tend to separate many from normal civilian relationships and undoubtedly present a challenge to the church.

The Army's answer to this development is expansion of its Corps of Chaplains to provide one for every 1,200 men in uniform and construction of chapels at every cantonment and base at the rate of one for every regiment or comparable unit.

Carrying on a tradition of 125 years, the American Bible Society will supply each of the chapels with a pulpit Bible and the Gideon Society, which for years has provided Bibles for hotel rooms, is prepared to distribute 4,500,000 books containing the Psalms and the New Testament.

In addition, denominations which do not have a chaplain at a camp are providing spiritual leaders to minister to the needs of members of their faith and are receiving the co-operation of Army chaplains in carrying on their activities.

It is a wise decision to provide the new army with every opportunity for religious worship. In a world where daily developments tend to bring disillusionment and dismay there is need for men to turn their thinking to spiritual foundations.

Two Per Cent for Research

By coincidence, Boston celebrated its annual Research Day on the opening of National Cotton Week. This was fitting, for few industries have benefited more from modern research than has cotton. And helping cotton is a matter of importance not only to the New England States that spin it, but also to the eighteen States and 2,500,000 families engaged in growing it.

New dyes, new constructions, new designs, all contributed by research in laboratory and in field, have helped greatly in regaining for cottons an equal prominence in the fashion pages with those synthetic fibers which for a time threatened to dominate. And if proof is needed of the immense part research is playing in changing the materials of our daily use, it can be noted that synthetic fibers are themselves an earlier product of the laboratory.

In Oregon, experiments are progressing with a new low-cost housing material composed of wood covered with cotton cloth impregnated with resinous, permanent coloring. In the Southwest, a cotton plant has been evolved with many seeds and little lint, to aid in meeting defense needs for the fats from which are extracted some components of explosives.

All over the Nation alert merchandisers are emphasizing the re-use possibilities of cotton sacks for flour, sugar, salt, and other commodities; this, in an effort to combat the inroads paper packaging has made in this field. Research is aiding by supplying printed labels that will wash off easily, and a type of sacking that will serve its original heavy-duty purpose, as well as provide dainty aprons and children's sun suits.

As for the value of research in other lines, let it stand on the New England Council's estimate that no less than 100,000 persons are today working in New England at jobs which were in the laboratory ten years ago. This fact lends sharp point to the statement of the conservatively-spoken president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Karl Compton, that if producers would set aside 2 per cent of their defense profits for research, they would effectively solve the problem of employing their expanded facilities and personnel after the emergency.

Paterfamilias has balked at new draperies this spring—not on their account alone, but because he believes there is a secret agreement for uniform action between draperies, upholstery, and rugs.

The Lady Next Door says she has a promise that the 1932 and 1936 promises of a successor to the fur coat her husband bought for her in 1929 will not be repeated this year.

Our Readers Say—

"Those Boys From Berlin"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have recently read letters written by two airmen, so different in spirit that I am moved to extract passages from each and quote them to you.

From Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's "A Letter to Americans" in Collier's:

> At the time of Munich, the Royal Air Force had only a few squadrons of modern fighters and bombers. The majority of their planes were obsolete. And all of them put together totaled a fraction of the German air force . . . Their minds were still attuned to the speed of sail rather than that of aircraft. The very life in England was ideal for times of peace, but fatal for a modern war. . . . We (America) have not as many thoroughly modern fighting planes in our Army and Navy combined as Germany produces in a single week. . . . News releases from London minimize all German successes and exaggerate all British successes.

From a letter of thanks to an American lady for a sweater received via the British War Relief Society by Ac/2 Ken. O———d. R. A. F., Station O———s, England:

> I, myself, have seen quite a bit of old Adolf's Luftwaffe Lovelies, for I've traveled about, although not so much as some of our chaps. It's a lovely experience listening to his eggs coming down, more particularly his famous screaming variety; which certainly do whistle a bit—a sort of cross between an uncontrollable cinema organ going full blast, and a dying cow. His flares and incendiaries certainly take a bit of beating for entertainment. Better than fireworks on Guy Fawkes night. But for all round thrill, I don't think a squadron of "Spits" or "Hurricanes" "doing their stuff" can be beaten. I've seen them making rings around those bright boys from Berlin—and the games they play to be sure!

New York — WINIFRED V. SINCLAIR

Pacifism in 1941

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the time of the Munich pact, most of our Christian idealists in this country and England backed Chamberlain. But I wonder if anyone can even count the deaths that have been the result of that pact! Who can say how many of those Jews who recently drowned in the waters of the Mediterranean are dead because at Munich Hitler was turned loose in the Balkans? How many young Czechs have been killed, or have died of malnutrition, or heartbreak, or open resistance to the intolerable; how many young men have been forced into slave labor in the Skoda arms plant, making bombs to kill British civilians? How many people have died in Czechoslovakia because their means of subsistence was taken away by brute force? Nearly $4,000,000,000 worth of Czech belongings were looted by the Germans, not counting the ammunition, etc. As for the deaths in Poland, made possible partly by the complete breaking down of the Czech defense line—who can count them?

Christians are going to be involved in tragedy these days, no matter which side they ally themselves with. Pacifists may be willing martyrs themselves— but they don't martyr merely themselves; they pave the way for thousands of other innocent deaths.

The question seems to be something like this: Are men going to fight out in the open —trained soldiers fighting trained soldiers; or are people going to take no stand—which means collaboration with the aggressor, making it possible for him to go on with his killing of those not in a position to defend themselves?

KATHARINE HAYDEN SALTER

Madison, Wis.

"What's Sauce for the Goose—"

Immediate Peace—Without Victory

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When anyone advocates immediate peace without victory, someone else is sure to say, "What could Roosevelt do now? Not what should he have done, or what ought he to do in the future, but right now. What would you do if you were Roosevelt?"

May I, a pacifist, say what I would do for immediate peace if I were Roosevelt?

1. I would calculate as nearly as possible the total cost to this country of a five-year war against the Axis Powers and war's aftermath.

2. I would ask the American people to vote on whether they were not willing to spend double the amount on peace that they would have to spend on war—provided that the conditions of peace were decided by an International Conference and not dictated by any one power or group of powers.

3. I would ask for calculations of the same type from every other country in the whole world.

4. I would then tell Hitler that we were ready to spend our share on:

(A) Conducting a world conference of all nations to decide on a better, fairer world order—so fair to minorities and to former enemies, and so determined to curb unfair political and financial interests, that no wars would be invited in the future.

(B) Carrying out whatever plan is agreed upon, perhaps a United States of the World, according to the judgment of all the nations. (The only stipulation to be: Freedom of speech and freedom of the press in all countries, so that all peoples might know what problems were being discussed, and what solutions were being considered.)

(C) Renovating and feeding all afflicted countries without any regard to their former guilt or innocence.

5. I would send the same statement to every country in the whole world whether at war or not, asking them to broadcast it in every possible manner among their people, and I would broadcast it in every possible way in this country, and as far as possible to those peoples likely to be kept in ignorance by their governments.

6. I would send the same statement day after day, over and over again, always with earnest appeals for acceptance.

7. If there were still no result, I would organize a trained passive resistance in every country in the world. In those countries where organization is impossible, I would spread the news through pamphlets and by word of mouth that world passive resistance is to go into effect on such and such a date, and that we invite their co-operation. The plan would be for a simultaneous passive resistance of all individuals throughout the whole world, to be continued in each country until the government of that country consented to the cessation of hostilities, the holding of a world conference, and freedom of speech and of the press. I would prepare the people to die (without resort to any violence) for the plan, and some of our finest leaders would die in their front line. I have faith that they would be ready.

Cambridge, Mass. — VALERIE H. RIGGS

"Burning Down the House"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is no doubt that the personalization of evil and good, so eloquently decried in the editorial "Burning Down the House" has played a tremendous part in bringing the world to its present condition. Accordingly, the practice of impersonalization of evil and good would bring about such changes and growth as would make possible a definite forward impulse — H. V. S.

River Forest, Ill.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

An End to Hesitation

By Erwin D. Canham

The world awoke very quickly from the dreams evoked by the cotter's Saturday night in Lanarkshire.

It did not take long for Britain and America to see that except in the propaganda sphere the Hess affair had little to do with their real problem. Britain returned to the task of beating off the night raiders, trying to keep the ships afloat and the ports workable, and holding the thin red line that extends pretty much around the world. America returned to its tremendous decision: How soon and how much?

Had the free nations been bemused for long in contemplation of Herr Hess's flight, it would have been dangerous. Gravely mistaken false confidence actually began to rise, most of all in the United States. Here in America on Monday most of the Nation was contemplating the week end's fearful raids on London's most precious shrines—part of our own pre-colonial ancestry—and thinking more seriously than ever before of the need for firmer American action. The Hess incident swept Monday's dull ache away. That was bad. Britain's situation on Monday was serious; it remains equally so. America's decision is imperative. It is dangerous to stop thinking about it for a moment.

The greatest good from the Hess flight will probably result in the Nazi-dominated countries themselves. The peoples there have been told very little of events by press or radio. But they will find out a great deal by the grapevine. They will probably imagine conditions and events going far beyond the actual facts. They will think that strange things are going on in high places. Probably many of them have thought this for a long time. However shrewdly Dr. Goebbels fills the air with interpretations and slants—and he had done very well with the quick switch from an anti-Hess to a pro-Hess line of unctuous sympathy—the people will go on wondering.

* * *

It is far cry from this wondering to any actual benefit for the cause of world freedom. And soon any reflections about Herr Hess will undoubtedly be blanketed by sensational Axis doings, both diplomatic and military.

But if Britain keeps on holding the line, if the United States proceeds to augment its assistance by genuine action on the Atlantic, if in the course of weeks and months the military pressure continues to grow against the ever-widening, ever-thinner outer circle which Germany holds, then all the internal wonderments will become of prime importance.

What is happening beneath the crust of continental Europe over which the Nazi colossus strides is important only in ratio to the external pressure. The crust will grow thinner as the pressure continues, but it will not grow thinner without military pressure. The time may be somewhat distant before this pressure will bring about any kind of cave-in, or any serious internal troubles for the conqueror. But the Hess affair is just one indication that there are internal stresses of which we have not the least hint or knowledge.

Meantime, the whole problem is to keep Britain going. There the question comes back to the United States. Pressure can be increased only by the United States. President Roosevelt has postponed his great decision at least until next week. It is not clear how many more delays Britain can stand. Certainly some grievous blows lie ahead. The apparent final subjection of Vichy, the new talks with Moscow, are only two stages. Germany is making every effort in advance to discount the greater activity of the United States.

* * *

But the American people and their executive have not yet decided upon greater activity. The isolationists in the Senate, on the platforms and at the microphones, constitute a stiff rear-guard action against effective aid to Britain though they are now forced by public opinion to pay lip service to the British cause.

There is still a distinct feeling that if President Roosevelt acts with courage and complete candor he can carry Congress and a good majority of the country with him. But confusion—made still greater by the British announcement that April ship sinkings were relatively small—continues to prevail. The Hess affair has puzzled the public still more although it may have quieted some American defeatists.

The moment for clear-cut leadership has certainly come. Britain's plight is admitted by all to be most serious. And most Americans admit that Britain's survival is important to them. The only question for Americans, therefore, is whether they shall abandon Britain or take the only effective steps which could rescue her.

The Wide Horizon

The Joneses and Defense Taxes

By Robert R. Mullen

With United States taxes soon to ascend sharply, it is natural there should be talk of scaling down local levies to cushion the shock.

Possibly the best study to date of the impact of local taxes on the average American family is that made by J. Montgomery Leonard of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research. With his respect for statistics tempered by an appreciation of the reader's distaste for arithmetic, Mr. Leonard has pleasantly invented a mythical Jones family—father, mother and two children. He has set them in a home assessed at $5,500 and worth more, given them a $300 car, a nice assortment of household furnishings, and a monthly income a mite over $200.

With less restraint than even some large corporations, Dr. Leonard transfers his Jones family from one town to another just to study how they are affected by the local taxes. For example, it would cost them $330 a year to live in Pueblo, Colo., $277 in "Boss" Hague's Jersey City, $251 in Boston, and so on down through some 150 representative cities and towns to a low of $83 in Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Leonard finds the average American Family Jones pays about $200 in local taxes. This is $16 a month.

* * *

Defense taxes may present a different picture. Our Jones family, which has been escaping with little or no Federal taxes (except in that broad area of hidden taxes) is now confronted with the necessity of gearing its budget to include—as a round estimate —$60 for Uncle Sam. With the $35,000,000,000 already earmarked for defense, lease-lend and related purposes, some economists insist that $60 is only a beginning, that the Jones family will be paying up to $150 or $200 before long.

As these national demands go up, isn't it likely that the Joneses, under leadership of the taxpayers' organizations heretofore largely supported by big property holders, will seek to diminish their local taxes in some ratio to the Federal levies?

That local government costs can be reduced without impairment to service—indeed, sometimes to their improvement—has been proved to a remarkable degree in cities where able City Managers have been put in charge. However, the situation, fiscal and social, has altered greatly during the past ten years. The problem is no longer one of eliminating "gingerbread," of cutting down on new books at the library, putting off the purchase of new fire trucks, or a new rug for the Mayor's office. Those things have been done.

The problem now gets down to fundamentals. Two things illustrate the point. One is the larger number of employees carried on the pay rolls by many cities; the other is the enlarged scope of relief activities generally undertaken.

If you had been a City Hall reporter in the days just following the 1929 market crash you would have seen lengthening lines of job seekers outside the Mayor's office.

Even low paid jobs in the Park Department, previously reserved for high school and college boys needing to earn summer money, came into sharp demand from jobless adults who exhausted their political resources lining up "pull" for jobs. A glance at the figures of the United States Census Bureau shows that in a town like Providence, R. I., city employees increased 25 per cent.

* * *

No good case can be made for having 25 per cent more workers give the same services to the same people that one-quarter fewer employees gave ten years ago. But, today, these people, mostly hired early in the depression, rate certainly as permanent employees.

However, it is possible to correct this situation by not filling vacancies as they occur. But, with jobs still among the choicest items of patronage, it won't be done except where the Joneses insist upon it.

The second phase of swelled city expenditures, welfare costs, offers a complex picture. In a city such as Boston, where pre-depression relief was extended to but 3 per cent of the population, it still hovers just under 20 per cent.

Defense hiring will still absorb some of those able to work, but a large segment described as "unemployable," the aged, children, the infirm, and so on, will remain.

If cities would face this fact realistically and set up machinery, and appropriate revenues on long range prospects, it is possible that greater economy could be shown in administration. The problem of lower city and town taxes offers promise of happier adjustment, but not if the Joneses remain just passively critical.

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